CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL, WEST END, SINGER, Special Tarpoo-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL, WEST END, SINGER, Special Tarpoo-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 140 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for this purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	23rd June
S/S Saigon Maru	H. Megura	24th ,,	7th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th ,,	13th July
S/S Changes Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3617	June 8th ,,	June 17th ,,
Yeboshi Maru	T. Morol	3,938	4th ,,	17th ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	5,829	17th ,, July	2nd ,,
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,385	4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th ,, ,,	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	12th ,,	27th ,, Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th ,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru.	Y. Nerol.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 278,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
17th June	CALEDONIA*	7,914
2 3th ,,	KHYBER‡	7,914
1st July	MACEDONIA ‡	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA †	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA †	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR ‡	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,982

‡Through steamer from China.
*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† MALWA
†NARKUNDA | †Through steamers from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
27th July	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 17th June	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with "Sardinia"
30th June	MOREA	
14th July	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with "Novara"
28th July	NALDERA.	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with "Dongola".

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS:

30th June	MOREA	–	–	10,911
28th July	NALDERA	–	–	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
28th June	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
15th June	BARALA ..	Karachi and P. G. Noon
16th June	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th June	LHASA ..	Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co:
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O Box 122.

NOTICE.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,12,85.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... Rs. 6,88,85,5
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,25,12,97

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
E. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $20,000,000

HEAD OFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum acerued amounts to Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 9,39,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at ½ per cent.
SAVINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

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HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
COURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	30,45,020	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
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TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Telephone No. 5188.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—
80 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).
The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeena and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi statue.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 2 LIFT WORM GEARED WINCHES AND LIFT-GUIDES, ONE HAMILTON COTTAGE PIANO, ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, IRON DOORS, ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the Indian Hotel Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 15th day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Wode House Road, in the compound of Wellington Mews, near the Colaba Bridge, Surplus building materials of Taj Mahal Hotel, such as large and small teakwood, windows and doors, window framed, iron doors enamelled bath tubs, 2 lift warm geard winches and lift guides, one Hamilton Cottage Piano, 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day and the goods clear away. The property on view:—

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHED AND GREY MERCERISED YARN.
Suit No. 2416 of 1921.
PATHAN v/s. BLASCHECK.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of Mr. Khushirane Hiranand (of Nagdevi Street) at Pydhoni Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Mandir the following.
Mark. H. B. C. 2717—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Bleached Mercerised yarn No 2/10.
Mark. H. B. C. 2720—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Grey Mercerised yarn No. 2/10.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 16th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
De Deon Motor Car four cylinder six seater in good running order.
By order of the Commandant Auxiliare Force, Bombay.
17 Government horses.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PERPETUAL FARZANDARY RIGHT OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WORLI.
Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Gulamhussein Ebrahim the mortgagor (now an adjudicated insolvent) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.) at the rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the perpetual Farzandary right of the mortgagor to recover Rs. 500 per month from the rents of the property more particularly hereunder described, under a deed of Rent charge dated 23rd day of August, 1920, and made between Sorabji Dossabhoy Marker and others of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Worli in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11248 square yards forming part of a large piece of land admeasuring 15688 square yards registered by the Collector under New Survey Nos. 3346 and 3347 and which large piece is assessed under (1) Ward Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, Street Nos. 2, 3, 4, Hornby Villard, (2) Ward Nos. 6, 6 (1), 6 (1 A) and 6 (1 B and C), Street Nos. 6, 6 A. A. and 6 A. B. and C. Mahaluxmi Road and bounded on the East by the Worli Road on the West by the Sea, on the North by the property of H. H. The Maharaja Sindhia and on the South by the sea and which said larger piece of land is delineated on the plan there of annexted to the Rent charge dated 23 August, 1920, and therein surrounded by red colour boundary line, the portions there of excluded from the demises (1) The portion coloured burned Sienna, admeasuring 1540 square yards including the portions scored in blank lines and (2) The portion coloured blue, marked common passage admeasuring 2880 square yards.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS LACES, HINGES, SHEARS, KNITTING WOOL, RAZORS, SERGE, HAIR WASH, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following. 1 case Buttons and lace,—5 cases Hings,—3 cases Icilma cream shampoo and hair powder.—6 cases codliver oil.—4 cases Jackel Hair Wash—2 Cases Alle and Hanbury's food—20 Cases Ultramarine Blue 1 lbs packet,—8 Kege Hydrosolphon Dyes,—3 cases sheers No. 6—8,—3 cases Locks of Millerlock Company. 31 cases galvanised Iron wire gauze,—50 bundles shovels round and square,—2 cases mechanics' Vices,—2 cases choppers garden shears,—1 Bale Knitting wool.—2 cases English boots and shoes,—3 cases Brass foundry,—1 case stone Pots,—2 cases Vacuum Flasks,—1 case Vacuum flasks picknicks,—20 Rolls white serge,—12 methylated spirit Fans,—1 Kerosine oil Fan.—1 Kerosene oil fan large size,—1 case Kings and Apren File and Damper.
On account and risk of Mr. Noormahamed Haji Suleman Bhimadiwalla.
2 cases American Razors.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
Unclaimed articles—such as—planks, gunny bags, clock, brass hooks, cotton, brass pipe, towel, cupboard, silk sari, iron pieces, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgages concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers, will sell off by Public Auction at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) on the 22th day of June, 1922, the property described below on the premises on the account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Asgarally Abdulally Chitharia, Salebhoy Abdulally Chitharia, Bai Jainabai Abdulally Chitharia, Bai Safiabai widow of the late Mohamedalli Karimbhoy, Dawoodbhoy Kikabhoy, Bai Fatmabai Kikabhoy, Abbasbhoy Kikabhoy, Bai Manubai Kikabhoy and Fakroodin Kikabhoy.
All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Baloo Sarang Street and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Collector's Book under New Survey No. 2035 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 149, Street Nos. 206-208 and bounded on or towards the East by Baloo Sarang Street on or towards the W. a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by another property of the mortgagors and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Razak Chindiwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomjee and Devidas at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kassumali Allibhoy.
One table.
By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esqr., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Madhavji Dwarkadas. Gold kada, mohanmalla, dora, ivory chudies with gold pullies, silver anklets, toe rings, screws for anklets, gold bellies with false pearls, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale will be held at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree by the undersigned by order of the Controller (Sales) Government Surplus Stores on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 14th, 15th 16th and 17th instant respectively at 2 p.m. (S. T.) daily. The items proposed to be put up for sale are:—
Bolts and Nuts about 180 tons.
Cast Iron Scrap about 300 tons.
Mild Steel Scrap about 20 tons.
Very large lot of Brass hooks and eyes.
Very large lot of Brass buttons.
Large quantity of miecellaneous tools.
Big stock of Brass and Copper wire.
Large quantity of Brass Screws.
A large lot Gwynnes Centrifugal Pumps.
A large lot of Aluminium Tanks.
Cast Iron Pipes about 30 tons.
Lot of Clerk Chapman Geared winches.
Large lot of Copper oil tins.
Large lot Brass and Copper Utensils.
Large lot of Telephone wire.
Steam launch Margerita, Water Carts, Cattle cart, Red-Cross Wagons, Cattle Floats, Table and Ceiling Electric fans, Electric table lamps, Leather Stores, Knives forks and spoons etc., etc.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.
The accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods—
Crate, Trucks, Case Copra Papers (blotting) C. I. connection Bundles, S Sheets, Buttons, Merchandise Carbade, Cement, Bars Iron Hoon Iron, Toys Bobbins Tobacco, Drum Oil, Bale, Tea Wooden Cabin, Curry Powder, Helmets, P. Effects, C. Film and Posters, Pins, China Clay, Window Glass Sandle Wood, Antoparts, Soap Loose and Bundles, Calvd. Sheets Paint, Straw Boards, Crucibles, Tea Chunam, Stores, heap, Nails, wooden sample, casing 1 bundle buckets old, 1 statue.
102 Cases Wine.
Chunam and Wooden Box, are lying at Chunam Bundes and office of the Powder works hunder may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June 1922.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced Gujarati and English knowing CLERK. Apply R. HATIMBHOY & CO., Carnab Bunder.
A R4047

WANTED—LADY STENO-TYPIST. Any Nationality, but good at spelling. Salary to begin Rs. 125. Apply in first instance by letter to ANDERSON ROGERS & WARD, LTD., Examiner Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4042

SALARY Rs. 109—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp, HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED by an Import firm, an experienced SALESMAN and CANVASSER having thorough knowledge of Hardware and Sundry lines. Both salary and commission. Also a Typist (Oliver) with knowledge of general office routine. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A A

WANTED—An INSTRUCTOR to teach SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and BOOK-KEEPING in the Meerut College, Business Department on Rs. 150-5-175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund. One strong in the above subjects and possessing a Commercial degree will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates (which will not be returned) to:—THE PRINCIPAL, Meerut, College.
A 13306

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A POST by a qualified 1st class SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Civil, Railways, Municipal or Charitable Dispensaries in Bombay Presidency. Communicate to Mr. KERSONBHAI MEGHJEE CHANDA, Kotwal Street, Jamnagar, (Kathiawad).
B C13340

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,,.
B C13104

WANTED TUITIONS by an experienced teacher in English and Mathematics for Matriculation and Higher Classes at students' residence. Can take up even at Colaba, Malabar Hill, etc. Apply Box No. 8166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4035

ADVERTISER, respectable Hindu youth, versed in Spinning and Weaving seeks EMPLOYMENT. Can work as Superintendent Box No. 8169, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4046

WANTED —A POST of Head Clerk or office Superintendent, etc., anywhere in India or Overseas by a very intelligent and experienced gentleman having 20 years' experience and been on service Overseas to "France and twice in Mesopotamia." Excellent testimonials. Please communicate to Box No. 8140, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4016

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by young Zoroastrian qualified ino Typewriting, Shorthand, Correspondence, Gujarati accountancy, experienced in Abkari and Mercantile firms, Languages Urdu, English, Gujarati and Mahrathis. Please write to Box No. 8165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4029

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637.
C R4018

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,490 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R3482

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road, close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Valuable properties viz. "Hanuman Tenaces" and "Manilal Mansions" at Lamington Road, on 18th and 25th June respectively at 4-30 p.m. For particulars apply to GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.
G R3982

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

SUTTON'S BALSAMS for brightening the garden during the gloomy days of the rains. Camellia-flowered, Re. 1-12 per packet. Rose-flowered, Re. 1 per packet. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

FRESH Flower and Vegetable SEEDS from best English firms, also fruit grafts plants, etc. Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

SUTTON'S ZINNIAS, the finest in cultivation. Sutton's Giant double, Re. 1-12 per packet. Sutton's double, Re. 1-2 per packet. Sutton's Double Dwarf, As. 10 per packet. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

SUTTON'S Flower and Vegetable SEEDS for the hot and rainy seasons. At their Branch House at Calcutta, Messrs. Sutton are offering none but seeds of the last harvest. Specially recommended: Sutton's rainy season collections of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8, No. 2 (18 vars.) Rs. 6, No. 3 (26 vars.) Rs. 9, No. 4 (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Collection of Country Vegetables (20 vars.) Rs. 3-8. Also Zinnias, Balsams, Brinjal, Gourd, Cucumber, etc., in separate packets. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

FOR SALE—New Brand German made direct current 230 volts motor revolutions 1,000 per minute. One horse power, three-quarter horse power, and half horse power. And also one English, two horse power motor. Address.—MYSORE & SHARIF ELECTRIC WORKS, 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R4048

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 H.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Just RE-OPENED. Enrolments proceeding Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4030

RAG'S TAILORING COLLEGE, the premier institution of India awards Diplomas and London Diplomas after examination, to successful candidates. 7, CAVALRY ROAD, Bangalore Cantt.
M R4050

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
M R3999

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals F. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13125

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND MONEY on mortgages of properties in Bombay proper. Principals to apply Box No. 8167, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4037

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE SHARE of Indore-Malwa United Mills of Saligram Srikishan named, No. 5324, LOST during transit from my shop. If any person who will bring it, will get a reward of Rs. Twenty-five. SRIKISHAN PELADAS, Chota Sarafa, INDORE.
PB R4049

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

OUR FURNISHING and upholstering department is under the smartest carpenters, cabinet makers and polishers. We undertake to repair and polish furniture of every description. When polished your articles will fetch bigger prices. Send your articles early so as to enable us to polish and make them as good as new. Our specially prepared polish cannot be beaten. Our prices are very moderate and work promptly attended to.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 8.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1922.
2nd—Two Directors retire under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4th—To transact any other business that may be brought forwardo by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, 1922, to 8th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th June, 1922.
C13390

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

NOTICE.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on November 1st. A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given in the Institute and the Works in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. At the end of the course successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years and are given a position in the Works on an initial salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month.

Minimum entrance qualification is the Intermediate Science or its equivalent and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Candidates must be under 22 years of age and of sturdy physique.

Enquiries about admission should be made before September 15th to the Director, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B.N.R., stating age, province, weight, height and chest measurements, qualifications, mentioning subjects actually passed and enclosing recommendations. Admission forms will be despatched to suitable applicants only.
13376

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electric attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

LOST SHARES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 48/226 for five shares Nos. 20211/20215 of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., standing in my name has been LOST or MISLAID. The public are warned against dealing on this receipt.

GORDHANDAS GOPALDAS.
Merchant.

Post Office Lane,
Girgaum,
Bombay, 10th June, 1922.
PB R4043

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Delivery Order No. J 188/3150B, dated 5-6-22, for 1 bale DS & CO/1937/BOMBAY, 600 Cotton Piece Goods, ex S. S. "Elysia."

Delivery Order No. J 189/3132A, dated 5-6-22, for 2 bales DS & CO/1937/BOMBAY, 588/9 Cotton Piece Goods, ex S. S. "Clan Mackinnon."

HAVING BEEN NOTIFIED by Messrs. Haji Mohamed Hassan Busheri and Sons of their having LOST or MISLAID the above original Delivery Orders issued to them by the undersigned, duplicate Delivery Orders will be issued to Messrs. Haji Mohamed Hassan Busheri and Sons, if no adverse interest be notified to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of this notice, when the original Delivery Orders will stand cancelled.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
C13393

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1387 of 1924.

Purshotum Vishram Mowji and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Parwatibai, widow ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government pension and tax with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Kumbar Tokda, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 2362, Old Survey No. 307, and New Survey No. 446 together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5035 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Nanabhai Amarchand Brothers but now of Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church and the property of Mowji Raghavji, on or towards the East by the property of Samudrick Mata and on or towards the West by the Kumbhar Tokda Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Examiner Building Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of March 1922.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C12988

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ABUBACKER HAJI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED HAJI ABUBACKER, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambeker Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the son of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD, ...
for Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 22nd day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13392

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid.
C13284

IMPORTANT NOTICE,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BEING CONTROLLED AND GUIDED IN our action by one of the biggest Banks of this City our Facilities for fixing up Foreign Exchanges favourably on behalf of our Clients have greatly been augmented.

Why Not deal with US and Test the Truth of our Statement?

It is absolutely to Your Benefit and we are ready to prove it.

Ask for Quotations of Continental and other Exchanges.

Our Pamphlets and Circulars for Continental Premium Bonds will surely help you in Investing your Money Profitably.

POWELL NEWTON, LTD.,
24, Strand Road,
Calcutta.
13397

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 8th June, 1922.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the GADHAKDA—RAJULA SECTION of this Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of Traffic with effect from 10th June, 1922.

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
C13389

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1923. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 10th July, 1922 to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency,
POONA.

Central Offices,
Poona, 12th June, 1922.
TA 13387

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents,
"THE QUAINTS."
Booking at Roses up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"ALIMONY"
The Story of an Unwanted Wife.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN
"THE SAVAGE WOMAN"
Also
MAJOR JACK ALLEN
IN A SERIES OF SENSATIONAL WILD ANIMAL CAPTURES.
THIS WEEK
"NETTING THE LEOPARD"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
IN
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
THIS WEEK EPISODES SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
Shown for the First time in India the Great Sensational Triangle Film,
"THE RETURN OF RAW EGAN"
featuring
THE POPULAR WILD-WEST-HERO
BILL HART,
also a
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
and
PATHE PICTORIAL
ORCHESTRA
Conducted by
CELASIO DeSOUSA,
Late Bandmaster H. M. S. "MAGDALA."
PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Bombay, Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY
its new play
on
Thursday, 15th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m.
Saturday, 17th June 1922 at 3 p. m.
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3. p. m.
SATTECHE GULAM.
OR
"SLAVES BY RIGHT"
Proprietors
N.B. No complementary tickets will be allowed for this play.

FEARFUL ODDS CONQUERED!
inspite of the numbers and sinister powers of his mysterious enemy see how Robert fights a man's fight and wins a man's battle in the.
FINAL INSTALMENT
of our popular serial
WHIRLWIND
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
(Time and Prices as usual)
The Programme also includes
A Complete high class society drama
MARBLE HEARTS
Featuring the Favourite of Millions
KING BAGGOT
STAR CINEMA
Grant Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
ANTONIO MORENO
in
THIRD INSTALMENT
VEILED MYSTERY.
A serial whose countless surprises and thrills has won the favour of all true lovers of adventure, excitement and romance. Beset by the strangest enemy who ever connived against a fellow-man, Ralph Moor survives the most sinister and arduous battle of wit and brawn yet presented in screen.
This serial is also being presented at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT & LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanita Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
With
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most thrillin Sensations! The most baffling mystery!
THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!
Episode 13th. Behind the Curtains.
" 14th, The Fates of Goddess
" 15th. The Miracle.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 3 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15, p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 12th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East India	100
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	18 91
Egyptian F. G. F.	19 78
New York, 11 a.m. July	22 00
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	21 80
closing time.) Jan.	21 30
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	22 02
Oct.	21 42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	12 62
July	12 49
Aug.	12 42
Sept.	12 33
Oct.	12 26
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	11 98
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 89
April	—
May	11 75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	12 41
July	12 33
August	12 27
September	12 21
Oct.	12 11
November	12 00
December	11 89
January	11 81
February	11 74
March	11 68
April	11 62
May	11 56

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, June 12th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 20
July	18 25
Aug.	18 40
Sept.	18 50
Oct.	18 65
Nov.	18 80
Dec.	18 85
Jan.	18 90
Feb.	19 05
Mar.	19 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 85
" " " Fully Good	10 25
" " " Fine	10 65
A. G. Broach Good	10 75
" " Fully Good	11 15
" " Fine	11 55
M. G. Sciadie Good	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 12th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York July	21 63
" " Oct.	21 48
" " Dec.	21 24
" " Jan.	21 00
Spot Cotton at New York	22 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22 00
Futures at New York July	22 60
" at New Orleans Oct.	21 04
Middling Uplands (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Allotted Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mixed	99 5/8
" Foreign	71 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 13th.

Futures at New York	July	21 87
	Oct.	21 83
	Dec.	21 55
	Jan	21 38

Liverpool, June 13th:

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.G. Liverpool	July	12 39
	Oct.	12 20
	Jan.	11 94
	Mar.	11 82

London, June 13th:

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 5/8 Dull
New Gold	£ 4/12/1 Firm
Silver Spot	35 7/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 12th:

Bankers 3%	58
New Silver Spot	35 3/8
" 2 months hence	35 3 8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian selling. Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount Bank of England Rates	6

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 12th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	50/6
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	49/9
Australian 52 lbs. June Sellers	53

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 113
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	£ 17 5/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£ 16 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombs per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Tone Rapeseed :—June-July Paid	£ 18 1/8
Linseed, Argentine June-July Quoted. Quiet	£ 18 3/4
Tone :—Dull.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 1/2
Copper, Braziers'	£ 83
Yellow Metal	£ 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 84 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 87 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	54 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 112 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt.	9 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June steadier	7 1/2
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July Nominal	20/1 1/2
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Nominal	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Nominal	21/4 1/2

Tone :—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June, 14.

To-day 24 points higher were reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 516 and going down by a rupee advanced till Rs. 518½ on Bazar buying. It then fluctuated between Rs. 515 and Rs. 518 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 517½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 517. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 516 and closed at Rs. 514. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 449 and the prices fluctuated sharp between Rs. 450 and 452 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 451½. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 465 and advanced to Rs 469 on scattered buying, and after sharp fluctuations remained Rs. 468½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 380 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Exporters for nice Berars.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6.30 P. M.

Bombay, June 14th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	514
Fully Good Bengal	July	378
Fine Oomra	July	448
" "	Sept.	464 1/2
Southerns	July/August	514

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	519
Fully Good Bengal	July	382
Fine Oomra's	July	452
" "	Sept.	469
Southerns	July/August	519

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14th.

Description, Super-Fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	400	380	360
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	467	452	437
M. G. Central P. No. 1	502	485	472
M. G. Central P. No. 2	485	472	457
M. G. Broach	525	515	5 5
Southerns	525	515	505

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th June 1922.

Cotton	9711	Bales.
Wheat	13427	Cwts.
Linseed	8368	"
Rape, etc.	3571	"
Gingelly seed	834	"
Poppyseed	706	"
Groundnuts	2774	"
Castorseed	87	"
Rice	100427	"
Myrabollams	1587	"
Cottonseed	9880	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	3144	"
Jowra	Nil	
Masur	Nil	
Baley	34	"
Bajra	705	"
Coal	126	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14th:

Bombay.	Market rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 9/19
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 35/32
Fcs Demand	220
American Dollars	349
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	
Japan	165
Singapore	180

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT

Bombay June 14.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-1.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-2.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 95-4.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 95-5.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 94-13.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-3 7-16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-3 15-32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-3 17-32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-3 9-16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1-3 25-32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1-3 19-32.
Bank's buying D. D., 1-3 5-8.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 325.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 345.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 335.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 202.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 180.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 349.
London Gold ready, sh. 92-1.
London Silver ready, d. 35-14.
London Silver forward, d. 35-14.
Tone of silver—Steady—China bought to cover.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.47 3-8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 50.80.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 54.40.
Italian Exchange, Frcs. 89.40.
German Exchange, Mrks. 1400.
Prague Exchange, Krons, 234.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bands due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100-8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed fairly steady with several fluctuations.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 122, Central 37-8, Tata Bank 16-12 and Eastern 89.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 305n, Apollo 96-4, Birla 90, Bombay Cotton 12,50, By-Dyeing 1550, Bradbury 1180, Century 945, Cent. India 5000, Colaba Land 2690, Coorla 285, Crescent 632-8, Currimbhoy 1922-8, David 1825, Edw. Sassoon 560, Elphinstone 175, Fazulbhoy 1456, Gokak 233-12, Ind-Bleaching 200, Ind-Malwa 692-8, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kastoorchand 980, Khatao 600, Kohinoor 3575, Madhavrao Scd. 265, M. Petit 4750, Meyer Sassoon 335, Morarji 6800, New Great 370, New City 712-8, Pabani 945, Pearls 1240, Phoenix 1005, Premeir 170, Planet 290, Shapurji 385, Simplex 1045, Standard 2350n, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5380, Tata Mill 1100 x.d. and Vishnu Cotton 2450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 555, B. Burma 575, B. Burma N. I. 167-8 pr., Bt.-Burma pet 9-12, B. Tramway 136-4, B. Four 1450, B. Steam 242-8, Bunti Cement 41-8, Ind. Cement 290 x.d., Katni Ord. 295, Katni Defd. 1425, New India 22-8, Shivrajpur 33-8, Tata Iron Ord. 68-12, Tata Iron Defd. 275, Tata Iron N. Ord. 61-4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 245, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 9.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated 18th May state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £127,057,795, as compared with £127,055,445 last week.
A fair amount of gold was on offer and was all taken on account of India.
No gold is reported as having arrived in New York.
The Transvaal gold output for April 1922 amounted to 511,338 fine ounces, as compared with 681,382 fine ounces for April 1921.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of April 1922:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Netherlands	—	434
Belgium	576	—
France	2,218	15,065
Spain & Canaries	—	10,000
West Africa	84,149	—
United States of America	—	417
South American Countries	1,371	—
Egypt	—	50
Rhodesia	214,008	—
Transvaal	975,087	—
British India	—	1,308,127
Other Countries	837	4,000
	1,278,246	1,338,093

We are informed that the following gold movements took place in Switzerland during the year 1921 (Value in francs):—

IMPORTS.

Coin—389,000,000 from Swedeu.
35,000,000 from Germany.
433,000,000
Bullion—42,000,000 mainly from Holland and Sweden
475,000,000
(This compares with 39,500 600 in 1920).

EXPORTS.

Bullion—376,000,000 mainly to the United States of America. From the above it will be observed that Switzerland acted chiefly as a clearing house, having retained only 99,000,000 francs of the imports.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published a cable from Klagenfurt stating that next month gold mining, which has been at a standstill since 1604, (sic) will be resumed at Kliening (Carinthia) by a company formed with foreign capital.

SILVER.

The market has kept on the upward trend, as it has done since the beginning of the month. During the week, advances have been rather acute, probably because the Indian Bazaars had previously refrained from sending buying orders in the hope that rates would become more favourable. As, however, the date drew near for the departure of this week's steamer (due to meet the June settlement) they delayed no longer than Saturday and since then sharp upward movements have been recorded. The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are the highest since December 3rd last.
The good tendency was assisted by purchases made for China here and in the United States of America. The bulk of supplies was derived from the Continent, which was more disposed to realize holdings at the substantial improvement in prices that has taken place.

PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Zinc. (in tons)	Lead. (in tons)	Silver. (fine ozs.)
1910	210,580	219,246	13,581,815
1911	241,109	235,505	15,200,086
1922	230,275	241,692	15,966,143
1913	216,215	250,788	15,091,402
1914	166,298	199,903	12,427,277
1915	131,497	170,533	11,030,313
1916	118,684	156,187	10,175,174
1917	157,582	170,533	12,293,280
1918	181,745	206,172	14,941,394
1919	65,057	70,401	5,854,479
1920	10,076	14,360	1,195,821
1921	139,460	83,878	8,326,006

The above figures show how intimately the extraction of silver is bound up with the treatment of base metals. The larger the production of the latter, as a consequence of active demand or favourable mining conditions, the greater also the production of silver.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Apr. 22	Apr. 30	May 7
Notes in Circulation	17391	17176	17139
Silver coin and bullion in India	7667	7651	7675
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India.	2430	2432	2432
Gold coin and bullion out of India.	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government)	6509	6509	6509
Securities (British Government)	585	584	584
Inland Commercial Bills of Exchange.	200	—	—

No silver coinage is reported during the week ending 7th. inst.
The stock in Shanghai on the 13th inst. consisted of about 28,900,000 ounces in sycee, 37,500,000 dollars, and 800 silver bars, as compared with about 31,600,000 ounces in syce, and 38,000,000 dollars on the 6th inst.
The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s/6½d. the tael.

Quotations	Bar Silver p.o oz std.
May 12th.	35.1/2d. cash 35.1/2d.
May 13th.	35.7/8d. cash 35.3/4d.
May 15th.	36.3/8d cash 36.1/4d.
May 16th.	36.3/8d cash 36.1/4d.
May 17th.	36.1/2d. cash 36.1/2d.
May 18th	37. - d. cash 37. -d.
Average	36.270d. cash 36.208d.

Quotations	Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
May 12th. 2 mos.	93s/7d.
May 13th. 2 mos.	—
May 15th. 2 mos.	93s/3d.
May. 16th. 2 mos.	93s/2d.
May 17th. 2 mos.	93s/2d.
May 18th. 2 mos.	93s/2d.
2 mos. Average	93s/3.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1,3/8d. and 1 1/2d. above those fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Owing to a less stable gunny market, jute shares opened easier and with the exception of Howrah and Clive, which fluctuated very little there was not much business transacted in other shares. After luncheon hour, gunnies having slumped a drop took place in Clive and Howrah and the tone of the market became weak all along the line, stiffening up again towards the close. Cotton stocks were hardly dealt in, but prices remained in the neighbourhood of previous day's quotations. Coals were enquired for to a moderate extent and those stocks that came in for attention fetched full rates in most cases and were not so easy to obtain. Miscellaneous and industrials only came in for small dealings without any prominent features, the exception being Indian Iron and Steel which marked a rise. War loans though steady did not show much change in values. Following were the closing quotations:—
Government Securities:—5½ per cent. war bond (1928) 100/8, 6 per cent. war bonds (1930) 100/8, 6 per cent. U. P. bonds (1926-41) 95/6.
Bank:—Imperial Bank 382, Tata Industrial Bank 5/12 discount.
Cotton:—Agra United 7/8, Bowreah 920, Dunbar 442, Keshoram 14/8, New Ring 804/8.
Jute:—Albion 392, Belvedere 452/8, Auckland 231/8, Birla 7/14, Budge-Budge 474, Century 7/8, Cheviot 220, Clive 42/8, Craig 10/4, Dalhousie 393, Empire 64, Gourepore 660/8, Hawrah 48, Hukumchand ord par, Kanknarrah 510, Kamarhatty 633/8, Lansdowne 323, Lawrence pref 97, Lothian 372, National 302, Northbrook 63, Orient 10, Reliance 48/8, Standard 462/8, Union 503, Waverley 12.
Coal:—Bansjorah 37/4, Baraboni 15/8, Bokaro Ramghur 44/4, Bhalgora 15, Bhulanbararee 46/4, Burrakur 38/8, Ghusick and Muslia 27, Kosoonda and Nyadee 31/12, New Kendah 13/8, New Tetturya 11/8, North Laikdih 10/12, Samla Kendra 17, Sendra 23, Sitarampore 19/8, Sudamdih 4/8, Talcher 8.
Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mill 4/8, Samistipores 12, Bengal Brass 1/8, Burn and Co. ord 281/8, Indian Iron and Steel 52, Marshall and Sons 7/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 7/4, Bengal Paper 39/4, Bengal Telephone 278/8, Corporation ord 8/10, def 18/4, Madan Theatres 7/8, Alliance Jute debentures 97/8.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nine-sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and nineteen-thirty-two pence.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVEN SUNVEILED has well-repaid me."
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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was held on Tuesday last at the registered office of the Company, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
In moving the adoption of the report and the accounts for the year 1921 the chairman said:—
You will be pleased to see from the accounts that the Company is continuing to make sound and steady progress. While the Premium Income and the New Business have been maintained, the Life Assurance Fund has increased by Rs. 1,39,019 and now stands at Rs. 5,84,516. The Funds of the Company have been invested in Trust Securities only and they stand to-day at prices very much in excess of those at which they appear in the Balance Sheet. The Expense Ratio works out at 30.56 against 30.60 in the preceding year. Claims by death show an increase of about Rs. 23,000 over the year 1920, but they may be said to be within the expected amount. The income on interest continues to be increasing and amounted to Rs. 37,142. This represents a net rate of interest of 7.7 per cent.—an increase of over 1.1 per cent. upon the rate earned in 1920.
Although the Company's Consulting Actuary has expressed in favour of allowing ¼ per cent. Dividend to the Shareholders every year till the date of the next Valuation, yet as there is a provision in the Company's Articles of Association that no dividend shall become payable except out of the profits actually disclosed, the Directors regret their inability to declare any dividend this year. It is proposed therefore to have another Valuation made at the end of this year if the Government Securities continue to show an upward tendency till 31st December next, so that the Shareholders may not be kept waiting for another dividend till the next quinquennial report in 1926.
As stated in the Report, our best thanks are due to our Medical Referee, Lt.-Col. R. Row, for the honorary services rendered by him to the Company. Our thanks are also due to the Agents and Field-workers for pany.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The Directors' report on the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1921 stated, among other things:—
During the year 844 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 15,74,000. Of these and a few others awaiting completion at the end of 1920, 798 resulted in policies for Rs. 13,76,000 yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 60,978-13-0. Proposals for Rs. 45,500 were declined or postponed, while the remainder were either withdrawn or were awaiting completion.
Claims by death of 39 policyholders amounted to Rs. 61,005-13-0 and by maturity of Fixed Term Endowments to Rs. 3,000.
The average rate of interest realized during the year upon the Life Assurance Fund was over 7.43 after deduction of Income Tax.
The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the Directors continue to give close attention to the selection of new business and to exercise proper care to keep down the expenses of the Company's to as low a figure as possible.
The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 1,39,019 and now amounts to Rs. 5,84,516.
The report having been adopted, Sir G. K. Parekh, and Mr. Phiroze J. Billimoria, were re-elected Directors and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co. Incorporated Accountants were re-elected Auditors for the year 1922 on a remuneration of Rs. 250.
Hearty votes of thanks to the Medical Referee Lt.-Col. R. Row, for his honorary services to the Company during the year and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair brought the proceedings to an end.

UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD,

The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., presented to the Shareholders on the 26th May last at their general meeting their annual report showing the Company's further progress in business. The Fire Premium Income (gross) increased from Rs. 1,39,91 to Rs. 3,38,692. Losses paid amounted to Rs. 23,678-4-5 showing a loss ratio of only 21.82, which is a very happy feature of the report. In its Marine Business also the Company has experienced a loss ratio of 21.27 per cent. and has carried forward Rs. 10,447-2-0. Rs. 39,427-11-8 have been set aside for full 40 per cent. reserve fund for unexpired risks. The Company's progress during its 2nd year, a year of trade depression, will be considered satisfactory.

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Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
The Ionic Pharmacy, 104, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

ON THE LIGHT WITHIN.

(An American's Impressions.)

The May number of the "Atlantic Monthly" publishes the following letter written by a young American serving as a tutor in the family of an Indian Nabob.

India, October 7, 1921.

My dear Mother,

Well I have just seen the Great Mahatma Gandhi at last and herewith send my first impressions. It happened in this wise: I was just coming back from the school-house with Sahrid this afternoon, when we saw the Dalmer car waiting outside the front porch.

"Who is going out?" said Sahrid, to one of the parawallas (hall porters).

"It is for Mahatma Gandhi!" the man replied.

On going into the vestibule, we saw a little flotilla of sandals and slippers—a sure sign of visitors, including some enormous canoe-shaped things. "Those are his," said Sahrid, with conviction, and certainly they were the most impressive looking pair. But the parawalla, who had followed us, was careful to correct us on this. Pointing with reverent mien, as at a thing miraculous, to a pair of small, muchworn sandals, he said, with abated breath, "Those are the Mahatma's" In one sense, here was a thing of miracles; for wherever the owner of those two little sandals walked, thousands, hundreds of thousands, and perhaps even millions followed in his footsteps. I ran to get my little camera and then followed Sahrid upstairs.

An Ascetic.

The Mahatma was seated at one end of a long room, on a sofa, which he shared with Bharati and one of her aunts. I could not help experiencing something of a shock on setting eyes on him for the first time. For the moment it was not so much him, as his apparel—again, it was not so much his apparel, as his astonishing lack of it! There he was, the world-famous leader, sitting on a well-furnished drawing room, his host immaculately dressed in well cut English clothes, and Gandhi—well, let us say a pair of very short "running shorts"; that was his whole trousseau per cent. "They were the white end of course, made of homespun material or "kundi" Thus arrayed, he wears no more toggery than the poorest native gardener or beggar.

He dresses like this on purpose, as you know, to show that it is not necessary to health, for one thing, to wear a lot of clothes; and further, to demonstrate his contention that India will be able to supply enough material herself to provide all that is necessary for her own people without the aid of foreign cloth.

His bare arms and legs looked very thin and his whole appearance was ascetic to the last degree. (He lives on toast and fruit, and very little at that). He has the most extraordinary face, I think, I have ever seen. For a while, I could see only his profile. His head is well-shaped and covered with very-close cropped hair rapidly turning gray. A prominent acquiline nose, a bristly moustache, and a good chin. The lower lip protrudes too much, partly because very few front teeth are left in the lower jaw—a feature by no means ornamental. When he looked around, I found the full-face view even more extraordinary. So void of flesh is his head that it looks like a skull clothed in a mere skin. At first, I was reminded of that bust said to represent Julius Caesar; then he resembled rather Houdin's grinning burst of Voltaire.

When Gandhi laughs, which he does frequently, his face disappears in innumerable wrinkles His expressions are quite fascinating, but I could not quite decide whether I looked him or not. Sometimes it seemed like the face of a fanatic; sometimes that of a saint; at one moment he wears an almost Mephistophelean look; again he is like "the great Good Pan," but never uninteresting or foolish.

A rather pretty impromptu was occasioned by the appearance of the baby of the family, aged five weeks. The ayah brought it in, and offered it to Gandhi I was curious to see how this almost naked ascetic would manage to hold it. I forgot for the moment that he had children of his own; however, he did very well Taking it in his arms, he made a support for its little head with one of his hands, in cup and ball fashion, and held it for quite a while. He seemed very delighted with the little mite; while the baby for its part, seemed quite contended. It formed a really charming picture, for the Mahatma's face wore a look of beautiful tenderness. Several times the mother made a moment to relieve him of his burden, but he clung to it, talking and laughing to it and to the other kiddies nearby.

Gandhi was very interested to hear I was a Quaker, and said he had some very good friends, Quakers, in South Africa, especially a Mr. C.—, "who used to lend me all sorts of books to try to convert me to Christianity." "He was," he said, a splendid 24 carat fellow; not very intellectual, but nevertheless a man you could not help loving at first sight.

Ireland and India

Turning to politics, I asked the Mahatma, Don't you think the problem is the same in India as in Ireland?" "No, it is not the same" he said: "England does not want to exploit Ireland." With her it is only a matter of geographical necessity, of strategetical considerations. England cannot sanction the idea of a separate country, outside the British Empire, so near her own door. But with India it is a racial question. It is not so with Ireland. If you meet an Irishman outside his own country, as in South Africa, you make friends with him; at least you treat him with respect, as an equal. But not so with the Indian in South Africa, as I myself have experienced."

"But," I said, "is it not possible to overcome or overlook that feeling of racial distinction? If one has a real sense of the Fatherhood of God, does not that make us all feel we are brothers, irrespective of colour or caste?

"Yes," said Gandhi, "it is possible; that is what Christianity can do, and that it where Europe has failed to interpret Christianity. The Quakers have got very near to it, but even they have not got the completo development. They have, however, a certain warmth in their hearts toward all the universe" But not toward the animals" I hinted for the division among us on the vegetarian question undoubtedly is an enigma to the religious Indian typified by Gandhi. "No," he replied, "that is India's special prerogative, I think."

The Light within

I told the Mahatma, that I was meditating leaving the Quakers, to join the Roman Catholic Church, and this led to an interesting discussion about the doctrine of the Light Within." "Is it safe," I asked him, "to trust the individual's private intuition, without having any external authority, to limit this, or to serve as standard?". The Mahatma thought it was "quite safe, if a man has developed the right conditions."

In reply to my query as to what he meant exactly by "right conditions" he said, "mean if a man has subdued, not only his physical passions, but also the sins of the mind. To such I would say, "Trust absolutely the voice of God in your hearts, and act on without fear."

I agreed that this was all right provided one could feel sure he had developed such a state of perfection, but that he would be a bold man who dared think thus of himself.

"This state of soul comes only to the man who seeks truth with a single mind" said Gandhi solemnly, and to him who has followed the "doctrine of Ahimsa" (This is a word meaning "doing no harm" not quite expressed by our word "innocence") "You must" he went on, "fall back in the end on the authority of the Voice Within."

"Why" I said, laughing, "you are a regular quaker"! He laughed, too, and said he had much in common with their beliefs and practices, so far as he knew them. I told him there was, no doubt, a great deal to be said for following the inner light, but it did not seem to me to be enough by itself as a guide. For one person's voice or light might lead him to do one thing, and another's quite a different, perhaps quite the opposite thing. Did he not think that, possibly, the Roman Catholics had the balance of the argument, in their possession of such large deposits of Faith" accumulated through the centuries, enabling the individual to test his particular findings?

But Gandhi seemed to think that they did not, in this respect, have any advantage over the Mahomedans; both traditional edifices seemed to him essentially identical! His ideas as to what is involved in the notion of the Papal Infallibility appeared to be equally original, and his comparative estimate of the Caliphate and the Roman versions of the Apostolic succession also were highly interesting, and to a prejudiced mind even amusing!

As the Mahatma was leaving the house, I asked his permission to take a private snapshot of him." No, he said 'am not going to sit for any one. ('I heard afterward that he has practically vowed himself on this point).

"But surely" I pleaded, "your voice within ought to persude you to give me a chance of affording so much pleasure to myself and to my friends!" At this he laughed—he has a very hearty laugh—and stood still for a moment, actually taking a step forward to do so, standing out in the full sunshine for my benefit, while I snapped him.

Then this wonderful little man, whom Tagore calls, the Greatest man in the World, this strange, frail figure arrayed in a loin cloth and a pair of old sandals, stepped into his hosts' ten—thousand-dollar car and vanished in a whirl of dust. Such is India.

IF YOU SUFFER AFTER EATING.

take two or three tablets of Bisurated Magnesia with a sip of water. This quickly, surely and safely neutralises the narmful acid, stops the food fermentation, and gives your stomach a chance to proceed with its work in a painless, normal manner. Thousands of people know from their own experience that Bisurated Magnesia is the only thing that helps them—that it's the only thing that enables them to eat hearty meals of the good things they like without worrying about after effects. Bisurated Magnesia is obtainable at all chemists, in both powder and tablet form, and if taken as directed will rid sufferers from all trace of digestive pain and enable them to eat hearty meals of the things they like without fear of consequent discomfort. But it must be Bisurated Magnesia: look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every bottle, and then you will have the genuine—the kind that does you good.

RLORGANASITION OF "AKHBAR."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 13.

Efforts are being made to reorganise the pioneer Urdu daily paper of the province of Oudh, "Akhbar," founded in 1858 during the stirring days of the mutiny by the late Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E. The paper has not only helped in the development of Urdu literature, but had advocated all legitimate Indian aspirations. Munshi Bishen Narain Bhargava, grandson of the founder who is also the sole proprietor of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" is keenly interested in making the paper up-to-date. With regard to its news and its comments on the burning questions of the day they will be characterised by the same independence of thought associated with his grandfather and his father, the late Hon. Prasnarain Bhargava.

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FROM

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

AGE OF CHILD WORKERS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

Information has been received by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations that Rumania has ratified the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age of employment of children at sea.

This Draft Convention was adopted by the second International Labour Conference which was held at Genoa in 1920 and was devoted to maritime questions. "Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed on work on vessels, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed" runs the Convention, the only exception being children who are working in school-ships or training ships, provided such work is approved and supervised by public authority. This Draft Convention has already been ratified by Sweden and Great Britain, a Bill has been introduced to give effect to it in Poland, and Bills are being drafted in Denmark, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

A similar Draft Convention was adopted at the First International Labour Conference, held at Washington in 1919, on the subject of the minimum age of children in industrial employment. This was also fixed at fourteen, special provision being made for Japan and India. This Draft Convention has been ratified by Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Rumania, while Bills to give it effect have been introduced in a large number of countries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICES.

VISIT OF SWISS SCHOOL TEACHERS.

About two hundred teachers, both men and women, from the primary schools of the Canton of Geneva have just paid a visit to the International Labour Office of the League of Nations with a view to gaining first-hand knowledge of its aims and work.

In a short address of welcome, the Director of the Office, M. Albert Thomas, spoke of the high ideals behind the creation of the International Labour Organisation under the Treaty of Versailles. There were two signilcant respects in which it was important that the International Labour Organisation and the teachers of the world should collaborate. The main aim of the International Labour Organisation was to raise the conditions of labour of the workers. Without such an Organisation the work of the teachers would be of no avail. Their efforts would be fruitless if, after leaving sihool, the boy and girl were so overwhelmed by the fatigue of toil that they lost the love of knowledge which had been instilled into them. On the other hand, the work of the Organisation required for its full success the cooperation of the teachers. What, in the end, would be the advantage of improving conditions of life and labour, if the workman had not received an education to inspire him with a desire to realise, in his hours of leisure, the full heights of human dignity.

The teachers then listened to an address on the details of the work of the Organisation delivered by Dr. William Martin, of the Staff of the Office, and met other members of the Staff, of many different nationalities, thus securing direct information on the day-to-day work of the Office.

Many such visits to the Office have been arranged for the summer months.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS HIT.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—The Argentine State Railway Administration recently invited tenders for the supply of 50 locomotives for the Patagonia section of the net-work. According to a list of the tenders published by a French journal, the lowest offer was submitted by the German firm of Henschel and Son of Cassel, at 12,720 dollars per locomotive; the firm of Arnold Jung was second at 12,792 dollars; the firm of P. G Goedhart was third at 13,760 dollars, and the Schwartzkopff Company, of Berlin, fourth at 13,920 dollars. Other German firms tendered at higher prices per locomotive.

The highest tenders were presented by the American Locomotive Sales Corporation, which quoted 19,800 dollars, the French Compagnie de Fives-Lille 215000 francs (19,866 dollars) and the Baldwin Locomotive Company of Glasgow, £4,975 (22,001 dollars).

The following appears in the "Times Trade Supplement", dated 1st April last:—

During the week further evidence has reached us of British success in overcoming Belgian competition in the iron and steel trade. Reference to this favourable development has been made by Correspondents in both Birmingham and Antwerp. Belgian producers find that in rolled iron especially they cannot at present undercut British prices. In these circumstances it is the more disappointing to learn of the unpatriotic action of the Tramways Committee of the Edinburg Town Council in recommending the acceptance of German tenders for rails. Two lots of rails are in question. For 130 tons, with fishplates, the fowest British tenders was £ 1,495 and the German offer, which is favoured by the Committee, only £130 less. On the other contract the price for the home manufactured material was £ 7,977 whilst Dusseldorf rails were offered at £ 5,436 . It would be interesting to know what unemployment pay would be entitled by the loss of these orders to British industry.

The next session of U. P. Legislative Council will commence on 25th July.

Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte, President, Legislative Assembly, who presided over the Burma Reforms Committee, sent a telegram on the 13th June, to Sir Reginald Craddock expressing his delight that the House of Commons has passed Burma Reform Rules.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.

S S Tregonell, Steike, Delagoabay.
S S Ischia, Haliano, Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Karagola, Darwell, Durban.
S S Radja, Brockman, Calcutta.
S S Capodimonti, Cafiero, Genoa.
S S Ferrara, McAlhone, Mahomerah.
S S Berne, Reid, Rangoon.
S S Barala Kitson Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port day:—

Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer Zayani for Jeddah.

S S Tregonell:—The steamer Tregonell, 3178 tons, Captain T. Steike, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Ischia:—The M. Italiana steamer Ischie, 2471 tons, Captain P. Haliano, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a cargo of coal.

S S Capodimonti:—The M Italiana steamer Capodimonti 3544 tons, Captain V Cafiero, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain H. F. Darwell, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A G Kitson, will sail today from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Radja:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Radja, 4704 tons, Captain Braekmann, wil sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

June 14.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—286 bales cotton waste, V. A. Save; 35 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 18 bales cotton, M G Ladak; 71 bales wool, D Koondalmall; 60 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 17 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 29 bales wool R Kubra; 30 bales wool, J Kura; 15 bales wool, G. Gumanmall; 35 bales wool C Kunjilal; 14 bales wool, K Rekhabdass; 16 bales wool, C Chaganmall; 180 bales wool, V Oomersey; 222 bales wool, C. Ramasarup; 7 bales wool, H M Suleman.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—1 case guts, D S Fraser and Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—100 cwt pepper, A Durst; 1000 cwt. mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Warturm for Antwerp:—350 cwt. gum Arabic N Moolji and Co.; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Warturm for Rotterdam:—126 bales cotton, V Vishno.

S S City of Batavia for New York:—1 bale leather, Western India Tanner; 4 bales wool carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 500 cwt. capsicum, N Mooljee and Co.

S S City of Batavia for Boston:—5 bales wool carpet, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Chindwara for Hamburg:—1018 cwt. ajmaseed D B Khan and Co.

S S Banca for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 300 bale scotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Banca for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha;

S S Malay Maru for Yokohama:—5 cwt. ivory, F K N Mianie.

S S Malaya Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 1000 bales coton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Malaya Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M kaisha;

S S Malaya Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Mala Maru for Moji:—500 bale scotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, O M KaKisha; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—1 bdle woolcarpets, H N Faizmomed;

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—3 cwt. 2 lbs. ivory V Kalidas and Co.; 248 cwt. cloves M Jafarbhoy; 104 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

June 14.

S S Alipore from London, 'Agents':—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—6697 tons coal.

S S Madura from Karachi. Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd:—1 case medicine 1 case drugs 2 brls. pitch.

S S Katuna from New York. Agents:—W. and A Graham and Co. Ltd.:—16 box iron roofing; 7 pkgs medicine, 22 cases medicine, 102 cases pharmaceutical products; 325 cases quaker oats, 1 case oil, 100 cases transformer oil, 805 cases lubricating oil, 2390 bbles lubricating oil, 340 drums lubricating oil, 15 h. brls lubricating grease, 100 kegs lubricating grease, 170 cases lubricating grease, 12 brls grease, 17 cases paper, 1 cases cigarettes 35 h. bts. wax 150 cases wax.

S S Egremont from New York:—Agents: Kerr Steam Ship Co.:—40 kegs bichromacof soda, 120 cases whisky, 1 cases lubricators 700 cases evaporated milk, 432 bags pearl starch 398 bales cotton piecegoods.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

PROGRAMME OF STOCKHOLM GATHERING.

Preliminary particulars have now been issued of the programme of the Eleventh International Cotton Congress, which will be held this year at Stockholm on June 14, 15, 16. Last year's Congress was held at Manchester and the 1920 gathering at Zurich.

The Stockholm gathering promises to be largely attended, about 200 delegates having been selected to represent the following countries:—Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

An important feature of the proceedings on the opening day will be the address which will be delivered by Mr. John Zyz, who is President of the International Cotton Federation. He will report on the work transacted by the organisation since the Zurich Conference. The following papers will be read by members of the British delegation:—

International Courts of Arbitration, Mr. John Taylor, Solicitor, Blackburn and Manchester.

Cotton Supply, Distribution, and Consumption, Mr. F. Holroyd, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, and Lieutenant-Colonel N. Seddon Brown, Managing Director of the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Cotton Growing, with Special Reference to the Journey of the Brazilian Cotton Mission, Mr. Arno S. Pearse, secretary of the International Cotton Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Cotton Growing, Mr. J. M. Thomas, Rochdale, and Mr. J. Kilby, secretary of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

The effect on Mill Production of the Forty Eight Hour Week, Mr. Harold Cliff (Oldham), Mr. Arthur Foster (Preston), and Mr. William Howarth (Bolton).

Another subject will also be discussed by Mr. H. Manuel, one of the French delegates, while Mr. Pierre de Pret (Belgium) and Mr. Roberto Pozzi, an Italian delegate, will contribute a paper following that of Mr. John Blackburn's on International Courts of Arbitration, and Mr. A. Matisse (France) on the Conditioning of Raw Cotton.

Other papers will be submitted by Mr. Ildefonso Albano (Brazil) and Mr. Otto Bankwitz (Czecho-Slovakia) on International Credits, with Special Reference to the Cotton Manufacturing Industry.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 15th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.615
Temperature of Air	Degrees		84.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		78.9
Dew Point	"		77.1
Relative humidity of Air	"		0.795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"		4.9
Maximum temperature of Air	"		88.5
Minimum do do	"		79.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			S.SSW.WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		139
Fall of Rain	inches.		0.04
Total fall during month	"		6.62
Do. do. year	"		4.59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th.			0.13

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum during past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum during past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 12th	96.3	85.5	57			
Jask	96.1	84.3	84		6	—0.67
Do. 13th						
Muskat	94.5	87.9	64		5	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.0	88.4	33		0	—0.17
Rawalpindi						
Lahore	106.7	83.4	44		0.24	+0.20
Hissar	107.1	84.0	32		0.32	—0.30
Ambala	105.0	82.2	39		2.75	+2.21
Delhi	108.2	83.0	43		2.06	+1.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra						
Mainpuri	104.2	80.0	57		1.37	+1.16
Jhansi	105.1	82.8	35		0.46	—0.17
Cawnpore	107.2	86.2	54		0.70	+0.46
Allahabad	110.7	83.6	68		0.08	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	109.0	86.0	56		0	—0.04
Karachi	91.4	82.8	76		0	—0.13
Ajmer	109.2	83.4	36		0.71	+0.30
Jodpur	97.7	79.0	44		0.83	+0.47
Kotah	106.0	80.6	29		0.24	—0.39
Mount Abu	87.4	70.2	51		0	—0.61
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	98.0	76.1	67		0	—0.38
Dwarka	91.7	83.2	77		0	—0.59
Veraval	87.9	82.8	80		0	—1.07
Rajkot	103.1	80.1	59		0	—0.74
Bhavnagar Pass	100.4	81.5	64		0.32	—1.08
Surat	96.2	81.4	67		2.06	—1.41
Ahmedabad	100.9	82.1	48		0.32	—0.47
Deesa	107.0	81.2	60		0	—0.18
Neemuch	103.7	81.8	48		2.06	+2.02
Indore	99.0	75.9	67	0.12	5.32	+1.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.0	84.7	55		2.54	+1.30
Saugor	103.8	80.4	48		1.19	+0.55
Mowagabad	93.3	80.0	61		3.32	+0.94
Khandwa	95.0	80.6	55		0.39	—0.69
Akola	99.0	81.9	50		0.77	—1.16
Amraoti	101.4	81.6	57		0.51	—2.14
Nagpur	100.8	81.2	57	0.04	3.40	—2.68
Chanda	104.8	81.6	50	0.02	0.84	—1.68
Raipur	100.4	80.4	39	—	0.72	—1.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.8	79.4	82	0.12	6.81	—1.06
Matnagiri	87.4	76.1	85	4.05	9.27	—3.33
Marmugoa	79.4	76.1	89	0.35	13.54	—0.33
Karwar	86.5	75.6	84	0.55	19.47	—7.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.5	73.2	69	0.06	1.49	—0.90
Ahmednagar	90.1	72.0	70	0.55	2.03	—1.11
Poona	93.5	74.2	76	—	0.13	—2.35
Sholapur	99.4	75.6	64	—	0.50	—2.09
Bijapur	93.7	73.3	70	—	1.26	—0.89
Belgaum	89.9	69.8	89	0.98	9.35	—3.33
Aurangabad	93.3	72.9	76	0.18	1.90	—0.95
Hanamkonda (Indor)	95.7	71.5	66	—	1.12	—0.59
Hyderabad	99.1	77.3	66	—	0.84	—1.99
MALABAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	88.3	74.0	91	1.57	28.41	—5.77
Calicut	88.5	74.7	86	1.93	9.32	—10.37
Cochin	87.8	77.7	87	0.18	8.46	—7.16
Colombo	87.8	76.5	88	0.26	5.37	+0.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	106.3	84.0	56	—	0.62	—1.49
Bellary	97.6	75.1	55	—	0.09	—1.03
Cuddapah	103.0	82.0	49	—	0.95	—0.45
Madras	106.1	84.4	54	—	1.22	+0.49
Bangalore	86.1	66.2	73	—	0.24	—1.00
Coimbatore	91.5	74.7	55	—	0	—0.81
Trichinopoly	103.1	79.1	53	—	0.24	—0.55
Nungapatam	104.0	80.5	54	—	1.51	+1.80

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th June, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the South-East of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and Jhansi and day temperature was above normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Bikaner and Karachi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and day temperature was below normal at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.12 inch. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Central India West and south Gujarat humidity is in slight defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature was considerably above normal at Raipur but was below it at Hoshangabad. Night temperature was nearly normal or higher than usual over the division.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Mormugao reports a heavy fall of 3.38 inch. and Ratnagiri of 2.08 inch. Bombay and Karwar had 0.12 inch. and 0.83 inch. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mormugao humidity is in slight excess and temperature was below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the North-West of the division. Malegaon reports 0.90 inch., Ahmednagar 0.52 inch and Aurangabad 0.12 inch. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Hyderabad and Sholapur day temperature was above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula and some heavy falls have been received in the Konkan. A slight extension has occurred in the north Bombay Deccan. Rain has fallen neraly generally in Malabar, the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan, and locally in North-West Hyderabad and Central India West. Mormugao had a heavy fall of 3.38 inch. and Ratnagiri and Mangalore had 2.08 inch and 1.57 inch. respectively. Skies are clear over most of the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces and humidity is in defect in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Rajputana and the South-East Punjab. The sea is reported as rough from most stations in Malabar.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to remain nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and to be local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Some extension is probable in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and South Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th June, 1922.

The storm in the Bay is crossing Bengal coast just to the east of Saugor Island and is moving in a north-westerly direction. It will carry the monsoon towards the United Provinces. Rains continue scanty in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur and the Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria point one and a half inches; Akyab two; Tezpur, Calcutta one; Saugor Island three; Burdwan two; Berhampore, Mymensingh, Dinajpur one and a half; Cuttack, Darbhanga one; Naya Dumka two; Jaipur a half. Marmugao two; Karwar one and a half.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Bombay Mean Time	High Water Depth on Sill.	Low Water Day of Week.	Low Water Bombay Mean Time	Low Water Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	15	m 2 33	24 10	15	m 8 10	12 6
F.	16	3 6a	25 1	16	8 55	13 4
S.	17	m 3 17	24 0	17	m 9 42	12 11
S	18	3 48a	23 1	18	10 34	12 1
M	19	m 4 8	22 0	19	m 11 30	11 8
Tu.	20	4 29a	21 7	20	0 Sa	10 6
W	21	m 4 50	21 3	21	m 0 15	10 1
Th.	22	5 5a	21 2	22	1 5	10 0
F.	23	m 5 22	21 3	23	m 1 54	10 2
S.	24	5 38a	21 11	24	2 44	10 6
S	25	m 5 54	22 8	25	m 3 34	11 2
M	26	m 6 10	23 6	26	m 4 25	11 9
Tu.	27	6 27a	24 3	27	5 16	12 4
W	28	m 6 46	24 11	28	m 6 8	12 9

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AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

MADRAS PUBLICITY BUREAU.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 13.

In the course of the administration report on the work of the Madras Publicity Bureau for the last year the Publicity Officer observes that though the aim and work of the bureau continued to be educative, yet as a result of allegations rather frequently made by agitators against the Government, much of the time of the bureau had to be devoted to the exposure of such misstatements

FRONTIER COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

The Frontier Committee after ten days interval, will hold final sittings in Simla on the 24th instant and the following days, when about fifteen witnesses from Punjab mostly non-official, will be examined. It is understood that the committee will reassemble here in the middle of August to prepare the report.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Lt.-Col. Glen Liston's Lecture on Guinea Worm in Bombay, the Hon. Justice Shah to preside, Sanitary Association Hall, 7 p.m.
Harwood League Football Competition. The Cooperage, kick off 5-45 p.m., R. G. A. vs. Bengal United.

FRIDAY, June 16.

The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Apollo St., 2 p.m.
Steamer Macedonia, with outward mails of June 1st expected to arrive 6 a.m.
Harwood League Football Competition, the Cooperage, kick off 5-45 p.m., Customs vs. K. S. L. Infantry.

SATURDAY, June 17.

Earthost-no-Diso: Bank Holiday.
Public Lecture on "Anti-Turkish Agitation" under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
S.S. "Caledonia," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 19.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.
The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting Canada Bldg., 4-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third monthly ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College re-opens to-day (Thursday) when the inaugural address will be given by Dr. Munje of Nagpur under the presidentship of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Vice-Chancellor of the Tilak Maharastra Vidyapeeth at 4-30 p.m. in the Gandhi Hall of the College.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 17th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Subject:—"Anti-Turkish Agitation—a mischievous manœuvre and a Menace to Eastern Peace."

S.S. "MANTUA."

The mail steamer "Mantua" has on board the outward mails of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 14th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office issues the following notice:—
The lines to Calcutta are disturbed. Telegrams on this line are, therefore, liable to appreciable delay.

GOKHALE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Gokhale Night High School reopens at the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, from to-day (Thursday). The Classes are conducted for two hours from 8 to 10 p.m. Those who wish to join should register their names immediately.

H. G. JAIN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Nine hundred and seventy-three Jains, 1,916 Hindus i.e., altogether 2,889 passengers took advantage of Hira Bag Dharmashala from March to May.
Four hundred and sixty-four Jains, and 1,859 Hindus, in all, 2,323 new patients and 8,628 old patients were treated in Hira Bag Dispensary on a nominal fee of one anna each if well off and free of charge if poor from March to May.

NEW RESIDENCE FOR GURUKULA.

The Secretary, Arya Vidya Sabha, Bombay Presidency, writes:—
After strong efforts the Gurukula Vidyalaya has been able to secure a commodious building at Versova, near Andheri. Sheth Gopalrao Trikamdas Jiwandas has been kind enough to offer his shipyard bunglow gratis to the Gurukula. The bracing climate near the sea renders the place ideal for educational activities.

SHRI MAHATMA SERVICE LEAGUE.

Mr. Narayen-Rao Kulkerny delivered a lecture in the Vanita Vishram Hall on Saturday evening, explaining in brief the main object of starting the "Shri Mahatma Service League," with a view to enable all classes of Indians, whether Moderates or Non-Co-operators, to take part in this movement, for attaining "Industrial Swarajya" without any help from Government, on the principle of self-help and mutual benefit system.

MAGNESH VISHWANATH RAJADHVAKSH CHARITY FUND.

Applications for help from the above Fund are invited from the poor and helpless widows and poor and deserving students belonging to the Gowd Saraswat Brahaman Community (all sub-sections included) studying in recognised High Schools and Colleges so as to reach the honorary secretary, Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay on or before the 20th June 1922.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF BICYCLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Karnick charged one Daniel Joseph Isaac with the theft of ten bicycles belonging to G. F. Carry and others.

The facts of the case, briefly, stated, are that a series of complaints regarding thefts of bicycles kept on business premises in the Fort during February and April last, were made to the police. The police made enquiries and arrested the accused at Byculla.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that as he was in need of money he committed the thefts.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF LETTERS FROM POST BOX.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. B. Smith of the Bombay C. I. D. charged Premji Rahemji Lakhan and Nanalal Murbheram with the theft of 37 letters from the post-boxes at the General Post Office on the 8th of May last. Of the letters thus stolen 20 belonged to the West End Watch Company and 17 to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company.

Mr. Upadhya, pleader defended accused No. 1.

Aibhat K. Krishna Ayar, Inspector of Post Offices said he remembered the 8th of May. On that day one Masurkar brought accused No. 1 and told him that he had opened the box belonging to West End Watch Company and stolen twenty letters. On accused No. 1 being searched 17 more letters belonging to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company were found in his possession.

Ramchandra Sonu Masurkar, a clerk in the Delivery Department, General Post Office said on the 8th of May about 5-45 p.m. he was smoking near the post-box in the General Post Office when he saw accused No. 1 opening the Post box belonging to West End Watch Company and taking away the letters.

Accused No. 1 told witness that he was an employee of West End Watch Company. Accused No. 1, then, took out his gold ring and offered it to witness. As the latter refused to accept it he put it in witness' pocket. Witness then took him to the Inspector of Post Offices, who searched him and found on his person 20 letters belonging to West End Watch Company and 17 letters belonging to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. Accused No. 1 had also the key with which he had opened the box belonging to West End Watch Company.

Sub-Inspector Dost Mahomed Somji of the Phalton Road Police Station said the Inspector of the Post Office made accused No. 1 over to him. He took charge of one gold ring. Accused No. 1 gave him certain information by which he arrested accused No. 2.

Mr. Ishwarlal Chunilal Kaweshwar, Inspector, Bombay C. I. D. said that both the accused were handed over to him on the 9th May. He searched the house of accused No. 2 at Girgaon Back Road and found two letters belonging to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. He also found a bunch of keys and small pieces of torn letters.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

Accused No. 1 in his statement said accused No. 2 pointed out the post-boxes to him from which he removed letters. Accused No. 2 took him to the General Post Office two or three days before the theft occurred. He (accused No. 2) also told him that both the post-boxes belonged to him. He did not tell Masurkar that he was an employee of West End Watch Company. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Accused No. 2 said the statement made by accused No. 1 was false. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Accused No. 1 had no defence witnesses to call.

JUDGMENT.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged accused No. 2 as there was no evidence against him. He convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE MONTH'S R. I. FOR STEALING A "KARGOTA."

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Ahmed Sherdar Khan was charged with attempting to commit theft of a kargota valued at Rs. 24/8 at 3 a.m. on the 9th instant.

The evidence showed that Himat Lakhmichand a shop keeper was sleeping on the footpath on the 8th instant when the accused was seen sitting by him and removing the kargota. Police Constable No. 1345 who was on patrol duty at Sandhurst Road saw the accused removing the kargota and arrested him on the spot.

The defence of the accused was that he was only standing by the complainant but did not remove the kargota.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.

Superintendent Stenson of the "C" Division Police is making investigations into case of rash driving by drivers of three motor lorries belonging to the Mechanical Transport Corps. It has been alleged that the drivers in charge of motor lorries Nos. 3942, 3937 and 3753 returned from Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and were going along Hughes Road. Lorry No. 3942 was leading but was alleged to be right in the centre of the road and it has further been alleged that all the three were having a race along the road and were running almost abreast, going at a very fast speed. In the meantime motor Car No. 8909 driven by Mohidin Sheikh Ally came up the road from the opposite direction and the driver on seeing the three lorries driving abreast, leaving no room for him to pass came to a dead stop and looked aghast as he thought his last moment had come. Just then, the driver of lorry No. 3442 turned sharply to his left and ran up on the footpath and into a tree smashing the two front wheels and axle of his lorry. Thus he averted what might have proved a catastrophe. The two other lorries passed the motor car on the wrong side of the road and one of them in so doing slightly damaged the left mudguard of the motor-car.

The Captain in charge of the Mechanical Transport Corps on being informed of this came on the scene and assisted the Police in their investigations. The driver of the lorry No. 3937 who is alleged to have been driving on the extreme right of the road absconded after the accident. He has been alleged to be driving so close to the foot-path that two men who were walking on the edge of the foot-path were knocked down but were not seriously injured.

The three drivers were arrested on the morning of the 14th instant. Their names are (1) Lance-Naik Chanand, (2) Sepoy Rahimdin Karimdin and (3) Sepoy Abdul Wahed. They were charged with rash and negligent driving at the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Anderson of the Mecanical Transport Corps gave accused No. 1 a certificate of good conduct.

All the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship taking into consideration the good conduct of accused No. 1 convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday morning, an inquest was concluded regarding the death of Andrew Francis, a school boy, aged about nine years, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car driven along Parel Road by Narayen Ganput, on the morning of the 10th instant, under the circumstances already reported.

Patrick Munro, a school-boy residing in Berkley Place, recalled and further questioned said the deceased boy ran just as the motor-car had passed the tram-car and had come on to the tram track. The motor car stopped on the straight road. Witness did not see a bullock cart in front of the tram-car nor did he notice any other vehicle on the other side of the road. The boy ran when the car was close to him.

Mr. Winifred Sweeny, residing at Parel Road, said he was in a victoria on Parel Road when he heard a cry and saw a crowd near a motor car, which was standing straight towards the south. A bullock cart and a tram-car were standing behind witness' vehicle. Witness did not see any other vehicle on the other side of the road, which was under repairs.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, found the vault of the skull fractured transversly and the fracture had extended down into the right temporal bone and into the right side of the middle compartment of the base of the skull.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the week ending 10th June, 1922. The total mortality 620 was 15 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.41. These figures compare favourably with those for the 23rd week of 1921 when the mortality was 914 and death-rate 48.52, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 875 and death rate 46.45.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 225 as against 6 and 242 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 161 were among infants under one year of age; 11 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 7 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 332 as against 347 in the 23rd week of the last year and 357 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Statement of Account of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association for the year beginning 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 was examined by the honorary Auditors, Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. with the books and vouchers relating thereto and was certified to be correct. The details of the Receipts and Expenditure. Account and Balance Sheet are as follows:—The Receipts comprising of Donation and fees amount to Rs. 1,524-0 after deducting the office and other expenses Rs. 1,429-14-6 therefrom, show a surplus of Rs. 94-5-6; In the Balance Sheet as against Cash Rs. 413-4-3 and General Fund of Rs. 280-15-1 on the Asset side there is a liability of Rs. 694-3-4 which amount the Association owes to Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey being the sum advanced by him from time to time.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.

After a successful tour of Southern Maratha Country and visits to Sholapur, Bijapur Hubli and Bangalore, Mr. R. K. Phadke has returned to Bombay with his exhibits of wax-work and clay and intends to open shortly his new exhibition in Ram Baugh. Mr. Phadke's exhibit of the death bed interview of Mahatma Gandhi with Lokamanya Tilak, was highly appreciated wherever shown and the author was presented with gold and silver medals for this and other exhibits in some of the cities visited.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—The following development is reported by the General Manager:—
"No. 3 Level South Drive 173 ft. East extended to 110 feet in high grade ore averaging 42 ozs. ag. 43 per cent. pb, 23 per cent. zn. over 60 inches exposed. East Crosscut at 1,743 ft. South exposes full width 25 ft. averaging 31 ozs. ag. 29 per cent. pb. 18 per cent. zn."

MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS.

ATTEMPTED STRIKE.

About two hundred and fifty workmen of the Road Cleansing Department, belonging to the Bombay Municipality struck work, yesterday morning demanding an increase in their wages. All the sweepers collected in the morning at the gates of their Depot at Two Tanks near Northbrook Garden, and did not show any inclination of resuming their duty. At about nine o'clock all the workmen wended their way towards the Esplanade Maidan and held a meeting there. From enquiries made it appears that the workmen have forwarded a petition to Mr. R. P. Masani, the Acting Municipal Commissioner in which they have demanded an increase of Rs. 2 in their wages, which, they say, was promised to them last year.

In reply to the workmen's petition the Municipal Commissioner stated that it was not true that they were promised an increase in their wages. As the workmen went on strike all of a sudden the Municipal Commissioner asked them to resume their work atonce, their services would be dispensed with and othedwise they were told that This warning had an effect on the workmen and all of them resumed work in the afternoon.

The Associated Press learns that there is no foundation for the statement which recently appeared in a cable from London that the Government of India have ordered one hundred Friesland bulls of any description from South Africa.

A special Indian Army Order notifies that leave to Ireland for all ranks is suspended until further notice.

Late Sir Patrick Manson, at one time the Physician and Medical Advisor to the Colonial Office, left £57439.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

GANDHI DAY

The third Gandhi day will be observed by the Rastriya Stree Sabha on Sunday, the 18th June, at 3-30 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Nanalal Kavi will deliver an address.

BHULESHWAR KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Bhuleshwar Khadi Exhibition held under the patronage of Srimad Gokulnathji Maharaj will remain open till Sunday, the 18th instant.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Public meetings will be held at the place of the Exhibition at the third Bhoiwada, Gulalwadi, Bhuleshwar, to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m., when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside; on Friday at 6 p.m., when Sheth Chhotani will preside and on Saturday at 5 p.m., when Gokulnathji Bava will preside.

There will be a spinning competition on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL.

In August 1920 when the Gokhale Education Society got an order from the High Court to remove their New English School from Kashi Baug, C. P. Tank, in six months, even the most sanguine of our friends could not have said that it would be possible for the Society to hold school classes in a building of its own in June 1922. The School Building is ready and even in the hardest of times we have been able to collect over a lac of rupees from the public of Bombay. The Total cost comes to Rs. 1,20,000/- nearly. There is a deficit of about Rs. 15,000/- only. We are extremely proud of the confidence which the generous minded public has placed in us and our constant endeavour would be to deserve that confidence. Thanks are due to the generosity of Bai Mongibai and Bai Kesarbai who contributed Rs. 25,000/- each in memory of state departed brother Shet Dharamsey Goindji Thakersey after whom the school is now called. Shet Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, J. P., through whose efforts this amount of Rs. 50,000/- was obtained has also placed the society under a deep debt of gratitude by the pains that he took to supervise the work of the building from time to time. Among other donors the name of Sir Hormasji Wadya must be particularly mentioned because it was he who commenced the list of contributions by his princely gift of Rs. 6,250/ To him and to all those who have so far helped us in raising this fund we are extremely thankful on our behalf and on that of those little ones who will have the advantage of education in this place of learning. We have also to express our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Sykes and Patkar and Messrs. Kodal & Co., our Architects and contractors who took a zealous interest in this work of Charity.

The Society has passed through a great ordeal and its present success will be only a beginning of what it will achieve in future. We have yet to pay Rs. 15,000/- to those dealers from whom we have purchased building material. After having helped us to get together over a lac of rupees we are quite confident that we can raise the balance required to pay off the small debt that remains to be paid. Are we asking too much or shall we be charged of encroaching too much on the sympathy and the generosity of the public if we make an appeal for Rs 15,000/- to square up our accounts? Looking to record of the work of the past ten years, have we not a claim on the generosity of our freinds? We hope that this appeal will meet with a sympathetic response. Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, Gokhale Education Society, Girguam Back Road, Bomaby 4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA June 14.

There has been a marked absence of buying power in the market throughout the day. All sections share lethargy with cottons and jutes bearing the brunt. Howrahs fell quickly affer a few transactions in the neighbourhood of 47-12 and 46 was touched before the buyers showed any keenness. Subsequently, the price improved to 46-8, where it remained until near the close when there was another set-back. Clives as usual moved in sympathy, the price tending downwards. As the day advanced, sellers of higher priced stocks found it very hard to make a headway in an unwilling market, and a few prices that find list reflect a universally easier tone. Dalhousie, Lansdowne and Barnagore in particular were pressed for sale.

The single bright feature was a small enquiry for the Eapire and the Northbrook early in the day, but this was soon satisfied with sellers over. Dunbars led downward movement in cotton, and were offered freely at 430 without tempting buyers. Bengal Nagpore were not better than 455 and Kesorams touched 14-2, the lowest for many days past. Coal shares attracted scant attention and prices were all in buyers favour. A few Bokaro and Ramghurs were placed at 43-8 and Burrakurs found purchases at 37-12. Odd lot of Gopalichuck changed hands at 17. Kosoondas had more sellers than buyers, but the Equitable and the Jainty Central were called for at improved rates. Amongst the Industries, an enquiry was noticed for the Port Shipping, Madan Theatres and Marshalls. A demand for the Indian Iron and Steel continues but that for British India Corporation ordinary appears to have been satisfied. The C.P. Cement and Hume Pipes continues to be offering in fair quantities with buyers absent. Bank shares were dull prices showing no change. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5½ per cent. War bonds (1928) 100-1, 6 per cent. (1926) 100-8 s.l. 6 per cent. bonds (1930) 100-10.

Cotton:—Agra United 7-6, Dunbar 420, Kesoram 14.

Jute:—Anglo-India 371, Barnagore 131, Birla 7-10, Clive 40, Craig 10, Dalhousie 358, Empire 64, Gondalpara 910, Howrah46, Hooghly (pref) 12-8 Kanknarrah 482, Khardah (pref) 85, Lansdowne 293, Lawrence 452, National 291-8, New Central 560, Northbrook 63-8, Orient 185, Reliance 47, Union 498 s.l., Waverley 12.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-10, Bhalgora 14-14, Bansjorah 37-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 43-12, Burrakur 38-4, Century 4-2, Gopalichuck 18-4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 30-4, Northern 5-8, Talcher 7-15 f. u. d.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Sons 7-2, Indian Iron and Steel 55, Bengal Paper Mills 39, Indian General Navigation 116, Alpha Insurance eleven annas, British India Corporation (def) 17-4, Calcutta Tram 67, Namburnadi Tea 8-4.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence and Demand bills one shilling three and nine sixteen pence.

"BACK TO PERSIA" MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The columns of your excellent and weighty journal are always at the service of a good and noble cause and for some time past you have most generously given prominence to "Persia and Parsis" articles from the able pen of "G.K.N."

Your encouraging and sympathetic leader on the same subject has filled many a Zoroastrian heart with deep joy and sentiments of gratitude for your interest in our future welfare. I request you, Sir, to give wide publicity and strong support to the "Back to Persia" movement and not to relax your efforts until it has materialized.

Scores of able young Parsees are on the tip-toe of expectation as to the realization of the scheme in order to return to their motherland. When will the promoters and sponsors of the project announce the glad tidings of the completion of the scheme? With such a brilliant advocate of the cause as "G.K.N." and the moral and material support of various Parsee Associations the "Back to Parsia" idea ought to be, long before the New year, a reality and an accomplished fact. The stifled voice of our Iran is calling us and what shall be our response? Yours, etc.

MERWAN N. COORLAWALA.
LATE MAJOR,
19th. Turkish Cavalry.

Hyderabad, (Deccan) June 5.

KHADI: A REPLY TO MR. RAJAGOPALCHARI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sj. Rajagopalchari, one of the best lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi and a foremost Congress worker of whose great abilities Mahatma spoke in no uncertain terms in the pages of "Young India," has replied to my arguments about limited forms of mass civil disobedience, which appeared in my letter to the All-India Congress Committee. Although I must confess that by his touch he had added undeserved splendour to the obscurity in which both myself and my letter have so long remained, I feel constrained to reply to the arguments given in his rejoinder for the sake of the truth which I feel in my conviction and which every true Non-cooperator must honour. I am glad that Mr. C. Rajagopalchari agrees with me that the basic principle of a non-violent war or civil disobedience is non-violence and not Khadi and a campaign of civil disobedience can be brought to a successful close if non-violence alone is assured. A more powerful demonstration of this fundamental doctrine can not be given than by the example of Contai where although the people were not clad in khadi yet they successfully fought their way through with the aid of non-violence alone. But when Mr. Rajagopalchari futher premises that the capacity of the people to remain non-violent during a civil disobedience campaign and the ability of the leaders to keep their people under control are only to be presumed by the extensive wearing of khadi, I confess I find it difficult to follow him. In the first place I fail to see how the argument can be based upon a priori reasoning or how it can be established without a clearer and more convincing sequence of arguments and in the next place numerous events during the last year have clearly demonstrated that Mr. Rajagopalchari's dictum errs on the side of imagination. The wearing of khadi did not prevent the rioters of Bombay from getting out of the control of the leaders nor did the absence of khadi at Contai, Entally, Salanga Hat and Sylhet succeed in rousing the people into violence even under the gravest of provocations. In Sylhet villagers who were not wearing khadi remained non-violent at the bidding of their leaders, although even women did not escape repression, while at Banskhali in the district of Chittagong, where people had refused to pay punitive police-tax and even threatened violence, the upraised finger of Mr. J. M. Sengupta not only calmed the situation but even induced the villagers to pay up the much hated tax. At Salanga Hat where after the ammunition of the police had run short the huge and furious Hat Crowd had matters in their own way, it was the intervention of the much maligned volunteers that eased the situation and saved the police from another Chauri Chaura. The spread of khadi depends upon the conditions which are more local and circumstantial than demonstrative and depends more upon the extensive cultivation of cotton and an expert knowledge of the art of weaving than upon anything else. The high price of mill made goods and their extensive sale compared with the much higher quality and lower price of foreign cloth is a clear index of the mind of the people. Of course, there is no one who can deny the indispensibly necessary character of khadi for the attainment of Swaraj, but to say that khadi is the only criterion of the leaders' hold upon the people is to stretch the argument to a breaking point.—Yours, etc.,

SAYED MAJID BAKSH.
Secretary, Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee

It is understood that the result of the first examination held in India for the Indian Civil Service will be announced shortly.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

G. I. P. (2) BEAT BRIGADE STAFF (1)

Play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground at 5-45 p.m. The weather threatened ugly possibilities of rain but towards the time of commencement the sky cleared up and play proceeded under normal conditions. Quite a large crowd had turned up to witness the day's contest as the two teams pitted against each other were known to have attained quite respectable foot-ball form. The play which eventuated in no wise disappointed expectations. In fact yesterday's game was the best display of football that had yet been given in the course of this year's tournament.

The participators in the match were G. I. P. and Brigade Staff. There was nothing much to choose between the two teams—for both sides paraded excellent elevens. It is a pity that with the contestants being so evenly balanced that the Brigade Staff team had to retire defeated by just the odd goal in three. The defeat may partly be explained by the fact, that while the G. I. P. forwards displayed commendable initiative and made out openings for themselves from apparently the most impossible situations, the Brigade forward line betrayed a tendency to lay behind in the attack. Their wing men were often in advance of the centre and consequently many chances went a-begging as the right man was not handy to convert many a fine centring into goal-winning shots.

Play during the first half was of a very even nature. Both sides were visited by the opposing forwards with impartial alternation, but all attempts to secure goals were deafeated by the vigilance of the respective defence lines. Vaslay and Calvert played a splendid defence game for the Staff and frustrated many a threatening movement especially by the centre and left wing of the G. I. P. men. Twice the Staff forwards made brilliant excursions into G. I. P. territory but once the custodian saved and on the second time Sawyer averted disaster by smartly kicking the ball far away. When the half-time whistle was sounded despite the strenuous exertion of the teams, neither side was able to score and the scoring board remained blank.

Play after the re-start was of a more interesting description. All the three goals of the match were secured in this half. The Staff men began well, but soon their attack lacked sting as their forwards evidently were not able to stand out the hard pace which was set early in the game. As the result of concerted play Copperfield the right-in man of the G. I. P. was able to score the first goal of the day for his side. After even play for some time, during which the Staff tried their hardest for an equaliser, Cole their right-in man put in a lucky-shot which completely non-plussed the G. I. P. custodian. With the score standing as one goal all both sides played with great determination to win. The G. I. P. showed to greater advantage at this stage and kept up a puissant attack on the Staff goal. For a time Holmes and Wood with stood these repeated onslaughts, but the G. I. P. men were not to be denied and their attack bore fruit in Lowther scoring the second goal for his side. This fortunate shot placed the G. I. P. on the safe side of the hedge and despite the strenuous endeavours of the Staff forwards to equalise again the G. I. P. managed to keep their lead intact. When the close was announced the score stood:—

G. I. P. ..... 2 goals.
BRIGADE STAFF ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Goal: Maurn; Full Back: Hobday, Sawyer; Half-Back: Henderson, Louis, Muray; Forwards: Mitchell, Copperfield, Thurston, Lowther and Jones.

Brigade Sta: Goal: Spencer; Full-Backs: Vasley, Calvert; Half Backs: Holmes, Wood, Bellingham; Forwards: Ferry, Cole, Lieut. Munro, Tongue and Balls.

Umpire:—Mr. McGrath.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R. G. A. vs. Bengal United.

FRIDAY'S MATCH.

Customs vs. K. S. L. Infantry.
Kick-off 5-45 p.m.

THE APPROACHING MONSOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The monsoon has strengthened appreciably in the Peninsula. The storm in the Bay is moving extremely slowly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, west coast of the Peninsula, north Hyderabad, local Assam, Bihar, Central India, west Bombay, Deccan, Coorg. A few falls also occured in south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Moulmein two, Rangoon, Bassein and Kyaukpyu five, Akyab four, Silchar one and a half, Cox's Bazaar one, Calcutta three, Saugor Island and Burdwan two, Mymensingh one, Darjeeling one and a half, Dhurbanga three, Naya Dumka and Ratnagiri two, Marmagao four, Malegaon one, Ahmednagar a half, Mangalore and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

During the week ending 14th June the Arabian Sea monsoon has been very feeble and little rain fell in the Peninsula. Outside the west coast indications of an improvement, however, have just appeared. The Bay monsoon was vigorous in Lower Burma and the Bay Islands but until the 12th, it was prevented from extending actively into Upper Burma and Northeast India. By the formation of a storm of slight intensity this developed at the head of the Bay and carried the monsoon into Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. In north-west India there was a very feeble temporary extension of the monsoon early in the week.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, Deputy Commissioner, as J. P. to-day committed to Sessions Mr. H. J. W. Walker who was prosecuted for alleged cheating of the Bank of Oudh to the extent of Rs. 2,05,000 (2,000 shares and 500 cash).

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Bolts and nuts about 180 tons.
Cast iron scrap about 300 tons.
Mild steel scrap about 20 tons.
Very large lot of brass hooks and eyes.
Very large lot of brass buttons.
Large quantity of miscellaneous tools.
Big stock of brass and copper wire.
Large quantity of brass screws.
A large lot of Gwynnes Centrifugal Pumps.
A large lot of Aluminium Tanks.
Cast iron pipes about 30 tons.
Lot of clerk Chapman Geared winches.
Large lot of copper oil tins.
Large lot brass and copper utensils.
Large lot of telephone wire.

Steam launch Margareta, water carts, cattle cart, red cross wagons, cattle floats, table and ceiling electric fans, electric table lamps, leather stores, knives, forks and spoons, etc., etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 15, 1922.

THE FIRST STONE.

The last English mail bag to reach us contained reprint, in leaflet form, from a new book entitled "Red Duck and the Morrow" in which book Sir Paul Duke, K.B.E., is reported to write of "Soviet Russia from Within." Presumably the leaflet is intended by an enterprising publisher to spur our flagging interest in yet another denunciation of the Bolsheviks and their doings. Perhaps even the publisher in question was confiding enough to cherish a hope that in one next book reviews page we would quote copiously from the leaflet to show our readers how Sir Paul Duke whips a dead horse. If so the leaflet has failed in its intended object. It has neither stimulated our interest in the book nor prompted a lazy literary editor to "fill up" a vacant corner with the minimum of effort. Indeed, it would have gone immediately into the waste paper basket—it is there now—had a sentence of Sir Paul Duke's sage reflections not caught our eye as being typically propagandist in the most dishonest way—the manner of righteous virtue that affects to be surprised in others at what it tolerates and encourages in itself.

This is Sir Paul Duke's verdict on the Red Army:—"Tractable, docile, and leaderless though the Russian people are, the machine which has been built up in the Red Army is still a monument to the inflexible will and merciless determination of its leader, Trotzky. Its development has been rapid and is perhaps not yet complete. Trotzky would make of it an absolutely soulless, will-less, obedient instrument which he can apply to whatsoever end he thinks fit. Unless a popular leader appears, the army is Trotzky's as long as he can feed it." We have heard this indictment before. We have heard it being applied to the German Army and to the Kemalist forces at times when these fighting bodies happened to be unpopular with the propagandists in England. And we are quite prepared to admit that the denunciation of the Red Army is a truthful and accurate one. What it amounts to is the bald statement that the Bolshevik forces are well-disciplined. Nothing more. The same charge must be made against every army in the world to-day. It may truthfully be made in terms precisely similar to those quoted above. The aim of all military instruction is to make of an army a fighting machine that is an "absolutely soul-less, will-less obedient instrument." Every Government in the "civilized" world to-day boasts an army that is precisely such an instrument. Every "Civilized" Commander-in-Chief is at one with Trotzky in desiring an army "which he can apply to whatsoever end he thinks fit." All over the world to-day there are men in prisons who are there because they have claimed for the individual soldier the right to enquire into the morality of the end which his leaders "think fit." Blind obedience to orders whatever these may be, is the first condition under which a soldier enlists in any army. Should a man's country be fighting for freedom and dear life against great odds, this condition of unquestioning obedience to orders exposes him to little danger of being used as a soldier to further dishonest ends. But where his country is not in such dire peril—where it may make war as it lists for purposes of mere territorial aggrandisement—the individual soldier in an army has no more independent volition than the Russian soldier is alleged to have. It is the sheerest cant and hypocrisy for an Englishman to denounce Trotzky for what English Generals and Army Chiefs are doing. It is the sheerest cant for an English Imperialist to affect horror at an army system which his own country and every nation in the world's history maintains and has maintained most rigorously. Ever since the earliest leaders of fighting men—those of Carthage of Persia and of Ancient Greece and Rome—discovered that victory attended the army whose units and individual were most disciplined—most blindly and unthinkingly obedient to orders—instructors of fighting men have taught this blind subservience to be the soldier's highest duty. The German Army brought discipline to the pitch of perfection. Because the German system of attack in mass formation demanded it men went unflinchingly in ordered thousands to certain death. Because the Germans died disciplinedly for a cause the Allies held was an evil and immoral one, the German Army during the long years of the great struggle was denounced as a soul-less machine. But all the time the propagandists behind the front were uttering their denunciations, the leaders of the Allies' forces were sedulously training their troops to out-discipline the Germans. Pacifists in England as elsewhere, conscientious objectors, and all who claimed for the individual soldier the human right to refuse to fight in a cause he might consider unrighteous, were regarded as dangerous cranks and were interned A man who in those days might have preached to soldiers that they should assert this elementary human right to think for themselves would have been tried for high treason and sentenced to death. The soldier who attempted to assert this right on the field of battle would assuredly have been led out before a firing party.

Upton Sinclair, in his arresting novel of the war, "Jimmy Higgins", tells of what happened to an American Socialist who enlisted to fight the Germans, won distinction on the battlefield against these enemies and was then sent to the Russian "Front" to fight the Bolsheviks. When the Socialist hero of the tale realised to what end he was being used he revolted against it. He had not enlisted to help France restore a Tsarist regime that would "recognise" Russia's debts to France. He had enlisted only to fight the Germans and Junkers conceiving of these as the arch-enemies of the freedom for which Socialism stands. His pitiful little protest at being ordered to kill Communists in the interests o international finance resulted only in his being consigned to prison where systematic torture drove him mad. And in India to-day there are men serving terms of imprisonment for the crimes of openly contending that a Muslim soldier should not consent to serve in war against Muslims in the East. We have said enough to show that the enormity of the sin, if it is a sin, laid at Trotzky's door by an English writer is equalled by the "sins" of every ruler and Government maintaining an army. If it be granted that Trotzky sins grievously in evolving a soul-less fighting machine, it must likewise be granted that every General and Government on earth strive their utmost to sin in company with the Russian dictator. And here, as in all things, the only remedy for this universal evil may be found in the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Until the Mahatma's gospel is accepted by the West, let a citizen of that nation which is without greater sin cast the first stone at Trotzky.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

"The case of Kenya, however, has thrown a fresh light upon the situation and has made clear that British Government itself is responsible in a Crown Colony, ruled from Downing Street, for a policy of differential racial legislation and methods of administration in regard to Indians. The British case is all the worse when one remembers the fact that Indians in Kenya were prior emigrants and relations between India and Kenya are centuries old and when one finds Sir John Kirk, perhaps the greatest authority on the East African question, stating publicity, that but for the influence of the Indian traders, who had settled in East Africa, the British flag would not now be floating there."

These statements, which Mr. H. S. L. Polak made in the course of a long interview granted to a representative of the Associated Press, sum up the responsibility of the Colonial Office for the policy of racial differentiation pursued in Kenya Colony, and the claims of the Indian residents for equitable treatment. The interview brings in relief the increasing seriousness that the position of our countrymen in Kenya is assuming. The White settlers, to put the case briefly, are leaving no stone unturned to make Kenya an entirely "White Colony" and are, therefore, urging the Colonial Office to restrict Indian immigration an sanction the policy of segregation Propaganda on an extensive scale has been set on foot and the propagandists have been resorting to questionable tactics to convince the English public that their claims are righteous and their motives altruistic. "It is the African natives," they urge, "who are primarily going to profit by restricting Indian immigration and by confining Indians to the low lands." With all the vehemence they can command they try to impress upon the public that they (the European planters) are the best friends of the 'natives' and that the Indians are gradually swamping them and cornering for themselves all trade and commerce. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is impossible for the "natives" to look upon the Europeans with anything like gratitude or regard. The 'natives' know very well that it is the European settlers who have reduced them to a position of utter subordination. Their lands are taken from them and now they are only labourers serving on their estates. They have known the Indians for generations past and found them to be more considerate. As Mr. Polak observes:—

> "Those who are acquainted with the relations of the average European planter with the natives of the country, will recognise how very flimsy, to say, the least of it, is the argument that Europeans and natives in East Africa have a common interest. It is a piece of characteristic hypocrisy, and the Indians in Kenya very strongly protest against persistent attempts to malign them and their relations with the native population."

The following resolution passed by an important body of White settlers in Kenya at a meeting presided over by Lord Delamere is characteristic of the European attitude towards Indians:—

> "That this public meeting of the European community of Nairobi warned by the state of sedition and licence which an inappropriate policy has brought about in India by the straits to which their fellow countrymen and women and the loyal natives are thereby reduced registers its determination to oppose the impositions on this country of any policy which does not contain sure safeguards against the possibility of the European and African peoples of this country suffering a like fate to that of these peoples."

The question that will naturally arise in the mind of every thinking Indian is: Have Indians then no claim for equal treatment even in the Crown Colonies which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Colonial Office? Are these Colonies, also, to be made a 'preserve' like the Self-Governing Dominions for the White settlers and are the latter to be maintained in a position of permanent domination over other races? Mr. Churchill wants East Africa to become a characteristic British Colony. He holds a responsible position and it was the last thing expected of man in that position that he should be unmindful of the Imperial Conference Resolution granting Indians equal citizenship in the Overseas Colonies. If any of the unjust demands of the European settlers are conceded, it will be a clear breach of the principle of equality. As it is, our countrymen are suffering from innumerable political, social and economic disabilities and, with the adoption of the policy of segregation or restriction of Indian immigration their position will be prejudiced in a manner which can hardly fail to affect the critical situation in India.

Notes of the Day

Greeks and Samsun.

We look forward with some interest to hearing Mr. Chamberlain's remarks in the House of Commons on the bombardment of Samsun by those Christian Angels of Mercy, the Greeks. An American destroyer has reported that the doughty Greek Navy succeeded in killing ninety inhabitants of the undefended port and in destroying public buildings and private property—some of the latter being American. As the munitions, whose destruction the Greeks demanded at an hour's notice by way of an excuse for the bombardment, were dumped several miles outside the town, the bombardment takes on an aspect which only Mr. Chamberlain can elucidate. Samsun is in the vicinity of the Pontine regions whence Ottoman Greeks have been "cruelly deported" by the Turks, and those mischievous people, the friends of Turkey, will doubtless point to the bombardment as proof positive of the dire necessity under which the Turks deport the kinsfolk of the gallant murderers to parts of the country where they may not encourage the eccentricities of the Greek Navy. Indeed, it now seems very clear that by deporting the Greeks from coastal regions the Turks have actually saved the lives of some Ottoman Christian subjects since the bombarders of undefended towns cannot discriminate between Christian and Muslim inhabitants at a range of several miles. The Pontine Greeks should be very grateful to the Turks for having so carefully transported them from the danger zone where stray shells sent in the haphazard Greek way might have killed quite a few Ottoman Greeks.

Roubles and Troubles.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" has effected a "scoop." Seven million gold roubles have been spent by the Bolsheviks "in supporting and maintaining the revolutionary spirit amongst Mr. Gandhi's adherents in India." One tame Bolshevik emissary suggests that the clever Russian propagandists have fostered "the revolutionary spirit" in India by laying out the money like this:—Half of it was subscribed to the Dyer Fund, and the rest went to pay Greek propagandists and to purchase munitions for the Greeks. Naturally, Indians resented both the Dyer Fund and the assistance to the Greeks and the "revolutionary spirit" was thereby kept fizzing in the hearts of Indians. Another suggestion is that if Zinovieff really said what he is reported to have said, the Russian Soviets should audit Comrade Zinovieff's accounts immediately—both the accounts of his official work and his private bank accounts. Otherwise the story will become popular in Russia, and every public functionary who buys diamonds and a Rolls Royce car will explain that all the public funds he has been entrusted with were made over to Mahatma Gandhi without even troubling the Mahatma to go through the formality of acknowledging receipt of the money. The most likely explanation of the story is however that which follows. A rich but dishonest correspondent to the "Morning Post" deemed it high time he provided his paper with a "scoop." He turned over in his mind all the popular sensations—the Jewish conspiracy entered into by Lord Reading, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Montagu to pulverize the Empire by Bolshevising the East,—the discovery of a Turkish plot in Stamboul to murder the Allied High Commissioner and the King of Sweden,—the discovery of a huge secret munitions factory in Germany where Fraulein Krupp spends her week-ends making Big Berthas—a massacre of Christians by the Turks, and, finally, Russian roubles pouring into India so that Mahatma Gandhi is several times more a millionaire than his competitors in the game of extracting money from Western diplomats, these rivals being King Feisul, Sultan Ibn Saud, King Hussein, Talib Pasha, Moderate propagandists in India and the British Coalition party. These several well-worn but always useful sensations were turned over in his mind by the "Morning Post's" correspondent; and he decided upon reviving the last-named since competing sensation-mongers were busy with the others. So we have Reuter's Agency seriously cabling the story to India. The tale reminds us that we ought to have a personal grievance. Since the huge salaries paid to the efficient and good-looking staff of this paper are, of course, paid in golden roubles, we frequently find it very trying when purchasing little necessities like diamond shirt-studs, packets of cigarettes, motor cars and boxes of matches to induce the big European firms to accept roubles or cheques drawn up in Russian on the Soviet Bank of Moscow. We trust the enterprising Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will take up the matter bringing it, if necessary, to the notice of Lord Reading. It is positively disgraceful that good golden roubles which circulate so freely in this country should not be regarded as legal tender.

"Contempt of Court."

Our readers may be aware of a rule for "Contempt of Court," which the Government Pleader has obtained against us from the Bombay High Court for reproducing in these columns some comments of the "Freeman's Journal" on "British Justice." We have no wish to discuss the merits of the rule since the matter is *sub judice*. But it passes our comprehension why the learned Government Pleader has taken no notice whatever of the offensive and objectionable remarks made by a Paper called "Old India," issued from Delhi, anent Moulana Hasrat Mohani's case, in its issue of 5th May 1922. There is nothing of Old India in the paper, as far as we can judge, and we should have given no second thought to its effusions. But as the Government Pleader is apparently anxious to ferret out "contempt" cases we may as well draw his attention to the fact that the paper's diatribe against Moulana Hasra Mohani amounts to gross contempt of court. But whether the paper is to be allowed to go scot-free, because of its anti-Indian and servilely pro-Government attitude is a question for a Court to decide.

National Medical College.

This institution, the only one of its kind in Bombay, which was started on Ganeshchaturthi day in September last, has now begun the second year of its existence. Some of the eminent foreign-trained Indian medical men are organising a post-graduate course in this College, which being housed in very commodious quarters just opposite Dr Masina's Hospital in Byculla, has made excellent arrangements for a hostel which will accommodate two hundred students. The hostel building being situated opposite the College, the students will enjoy all the advantages of a residential University centre. The College, which is affiliated to the Tilak Maharastra Vidya-Peeth, has equipped itself with a chemical laboratory, which under the direction of an experienced and enthusiastic staff will be able to teach up to the Inter-science standard of the London University, and students will be enabled to complete the second half of the course later in the Prof. Gajjar Techno-Chemical Laboratory, which the National Medical College has very recently purchased. The Tilak Maharashtra Vidya-Peeth has thus an efficient Science faculty housed in its Medical College. The medical course itself is a strenuous affair combining the full course in Western medicine as taught in the Government institutions, with a knowledge of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The Ayurvedic course starts, we understand, from this year under the direction of two capable Raja-Vaids and experiments will be made later regarding the use and action of indigenous drugs. A novel and welcome feature in the medical course is the provision for the teaching of modern languages, French and German. We shall await with pleasant expectations the success of this new national educational venture.

Grant Medical College Again!

Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused among the students who passed the last Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Bombay University by reason of non-admission of a large number of them to the Second Year class of the Grant Medical College. It appears that of the 90 successful students from the Grant Medical College, all were admitted, while out of the 120 who passed from external colleges in the Presidency, only about 60 were taken in. In the case of the rest, the Principal—Major Higham—it is stated, told them to take their chance next term, by obtaining first class marks at the examination to be held in October. This means that those students who have already passed should sit for the same examination again, and we think no more absurd proposition could have been made. The plea for the non-admission of some students seems to be that the accommodation in the College is limited. We understand that a decision was arrived at some time in March last, restricting the admissions to the second year class to 150. Now, nobody would complain if this decision were given effect to in a fair and equitable manner, in regard to the students of future years, but no-one can seriously contend that such a decision should be given retrospective effect. The students who joined the preliminary course months before the authorities thought of imposing any restriction on the size of the class in the Grant Medical College, without the least suspicion that their career would be blighted by the irrational application of rules, have certainly every right to resent the treatment meted out to them by Major Higham; and his advice, if we are correctly informed, is callously gratuitous.

The Duty of the University.

Without questioning for the present the merit of the decision, in its future application, we might ask where the harm comes if all those students, who were led in the past to study for the preliminary examination, are admitted to the 2nd year class, just as was done last year when all the 204 successful students were admitted. In October last year, there was similar trouble, but when a hue and cry was raised by the students, they were all admitted. These students when they began their course were not told they would be their course were not told they would be left to the tender mercies of chance or to the whims of the Principal of the Grant Medical College. Therefore, their non-admission is a grave hardship to them, and an insult to the external colleges from which they hail. If, at all the Principal wanted strictly to enforce the decision to limit the admissions, it would have been more equitable, if he had not shown undue preference to those who happened to study at his own college by admitting them *en bloc*, but, instead, had selected only those, from among all the successful candidates, who had obtained the highest number of marks in the examination (which is conducted by the University); and if this had been done, there might have been less heart-burning among the disappointed students. But, since nothing of the kind has been done, justice and fairplay demand that the University should immediately address the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, and see that those students who have not yet been provided for are promptly admitted to the Second Year class. We hope the university will do the needful in the matter without any loss of time.

Gokhale Education Society.

While reviewing, some time back, the activities of the Society's New English School, we had expressed the hope that Bombay would generously respond to its appeal for funds for a building of its own. That hope has been fulfilled, thanks largely to the generosity of Bai Mongibai and Bai Kesarbai who contributed Rs. 25,000 each in memory of their late brother, Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thakersey, whose name the school now bears. Apart from reasons of economy—and they have their place in these days of rack-renting—it is highly desirable from the educational point of view that a school should be housed in a building of its own; and we congratulate the society on its success. The appeal published elsewhere tells us that Rs. 15,000 are still required to cover the expenses involved, but we are sure Bombay's rich men and women, having already emptied their purses to the extent of rupees one lakh five thousand, will not grudge the little sum asked for.

VICTIM OF FORGERY

MISCHIEF PLAYED ON REUTER'S AGENCY.

PRETORIA TELEGRAM NOT FROM REAL CORRESPONDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

With reference to Reuters telegram from Pretoria stating certain people had been arrested for treason, it transpires that Reuter ha sbeen made victim of forgery The telegram bore signature of Reuter's correspondent in Pretoria and was correctly and regularly addressed but the correspondent sent no such message nor had he any knowledge of it. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

NEW STERLING LOAN.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The prospectus of the Indian loan of twelve and half million sterling has been issued. It says the entire proceeds will be utilised for railway purposes. The present issue will be consolidated with the existing Government of India 5½ per cent. loan.

INDIAN SECURITIES AFFECTED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Government stocks are depressed today by underwriting for the Indian loan Its large amount has created surprise. The Indian securities are particularly affected.

UNDERWRITING ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Underwriting is being arranged for the new Indian Government loan of twelve and a half million sterling at 5½ per cent. The issue price is ninety-six and it is redeemable in 1922.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Melbourne.—The Federal Ministers entertained Mr. Sastri to luncheon at the Parliament House. Doctor Page the leader of the Country Party was also present. The function was private and Press representatives were not admitted.

Mr. Sastri visited the Trades Hall this morning, outlined his mission and answered a number of questions from the Union officials. Mr. Holloway, the secretary of the Trades Hall Council, in proposing thanks to Mr. Sastri said Australian workers deeply sympathised with India's struggle for Home Rule and added that the Labour Party warned Indians to enjoy the same franchise status as the Australians.

MR. SASTRI LEAVES MELBOURNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Melbourne June 13th.—In the course of the speech at the Federal Parliament luncheon, Mr. Sastri pointed out that the Indians for whom he pleaded had been lawfully admitted to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Sastri subsequently entrained for Sydney.

STARVATION IN RUSSIA.

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION'S WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The American Relief Administration was feeding over seven million people in the Volga Valley on May 31st. The work is being extended rapidly to include over another million while a quarter million children were being fed in Ukraine on June 8th. This last figure is expected to reach eight hundred thousand by July 1st.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PARLIAMENT TO EXPRESS OPINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Paris.—It is announced that as the Hague Conference is of purely technical character and not empowered to decide any question without reference to the Governments concerned the French Government has decided to send a mission to enquiry composed of experts who will be appointed later. A Bill will be submitted to Parliament assigning the part of balance remaining from the vote for Genoa as expenses of experts thus permitting Parliament to express opinion of the Hague.

MAJOR H. HESKETH-PRICHARD DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Major H. Hesketh Prichard is dead.

(Major H. Hesketh-Prichard was born in November 1876. He travelled and shot big game in Canada, Spain, Mexico, etc. He was the leader of the Patagonian Expedition, and served in the European War (1914-18). He was the author of several publications.)

REPARATIONS.

CABINET'S DECISION.

TO PAY INSTALMENT DUE TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has decided to pay the instalment of reparations, due on June 15th and declares that, pending the resumption of the Bankers' Committee Conference it will concentrate on the prevention of the fluctuation of the mark. It will probably approve with the Reparations Commission regarding the provisional agreement to this purpose.

FRANCE ADVANCES 50,000,000 FRANCS TO AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Paris.—A Bill granting Austrian an advance of fifty five million francs has been passed by the Senate.

SEQUEL TO FALL OF AUSTRIAN CROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Vienna.—Owing to the precipitous fall of the Austrian crown, peoples' anxiety to rid themselves of these has been such that there has been a run on provision and clothing shops, many of which are sold out now.

MORE ABOUT "TRUE" CASE.

MR. SHORTT'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

In the course of a statement in the House of Commons on the "True" case, Mr. Shortt said that the principle that an insane man should not undergo execution had been enshrined in law for three hundred years. It was his statutory duty to establish a medical court of enquiry and in doing so he was in no way running contrary to the views of the judges. He assured the House that he knew nothing about "True" or his relations and had communicated with nobody on the subject except the judge, and the Home Office had not received any communication from anybody. He hoped the House would believe that in this matter he was actuated solely by the merits of the case. The motion for adjournment in order to debate the matter was defeated, only twenty-seven voting in favour of adjournment.

REV. ORMUZ.

TO BE ALLOWED TO LAND CONDITIONALLY IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Melbourne.—The Federal Government will permit the Reverend Ormiz to land under guarantee that he leaves Australia by the next steamer.

FIRE-RAISING OUTRAGES IN BELFAST.

CONTINUE WITHOUT ABATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The fire-raising outrages in Belfast have not abated. Great damage has been done, and several important business premises have been attacked, some of them for a second time in recent weeks. One of such cases is notable, from the fact that the miscreants turned on the taps in oil-barrels in paint and oil stores.

Two destructive outbreaks occurred in kinemas in which the police, later, discovered the remains of six incendiary bombs.

MAULNA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

NOT KEEPING GOOD HEALTH IN JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

People enquiring about Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's health are informed that he has not fully recovered from diarrhoea and indigestion. Further he is suffering from fever for the last two days.

ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

POSSIBILITY OF ARISING IN ACUTE FORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The question of anti-dumping legislation is likely to arise, in acute form, in the near future when the House of Commons will be asked to endorse the Cabinet decision enforcing the anti-dumping provisions in the Safeguarding of Industries Act in the case of gloves and fabric.

The fact that the decision was only secured by a small majority in the Cabinet after five months' discussion foreshadows a keen discussion on protection between the two wings of the Coalition.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG!

LASCARS TO MAKE ROOM FOR EX-SEAMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Chatham correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" states that as sequel to the "Egypt" disaster British ex-naval seamen are replacing the Lascars on some large passenger ships. Over ninety such men are leaving Chatham this week to fill positions on foreign going ships. Possibilities of this development are most important in view of the fact that thousands of ex-naval men are now seeking employment.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY

SUITABLE CELEBRATIONS CONSIDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Sir Joseph and Lady Cook, Lady Walton, the Aga Khan, and other Dominion representatives were present at a meeting at Downing Street presided over by Mrs. Dame Lloyd-George to consider a suitable celebration of the Prince of Wales' birthday. A rally under the banners of the countries and the dominions concerned is being considered. The Jam Sahib of Nawangar wrote approving the idea and expressing his willingness to assist in every way possible adding that the Prince of Wales had rendered unique services to the Empire for which it was impossible for the people of the Empire to be grateful enough.

ENGLISH RACING.

ROYAL HUNT CUP PROBABLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Bumble Bee (H. Wheatley), Crubenmore (Donoghue), Pondoland (Shatvell), Highlandors (Slade) Tetrabbazia (Wragg), Count Palatine (Herbert), Scamp (Lane), Montserrat (Jones), Volunteer (Grade), Varzy (Lynon) White Satin (J. Brown), Streatford (Prior), Felkington (Walsh), Westhead, Invergarry (Wiley), Tishy (T. Morgan), Fornovo (———), Blackgown (Gardener), Doubtful starters are Radiantriver, Service Kit and Geodge Drake.

LATEST BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows:—

15/2 Crubenmore. 8/1 Tetrahbazzia, 10/1 Strafford, 100/9 Black Gown, 100/8 Pondoland, 100/7 Montserrat, 20/1 Vazzy and Count Palatine, 25/1 Bumblebee and Highlander.

LONDON, June 14.

Betting on the Royal Hunt Cup was:—

20 to one against Varzy.

100 to 7 against Stratford.

Six to one against Crubenmore.

Twenty ran. Won by a short head. The second beat the third by a length and half.

THE RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The result of the Royal Hunt Cup is as under:—

1. Varzy.
2. Stratford.
3. Craubenmore.

ASCOT STAKES RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Ascot Stakes resulted in win for Double Hackle, Air Balloon being second and Stanislaus and Devizs tied for third place. Ten horses ran and Double Hackle beat Air Balloon by length. Four lengths separated second and third.

Ascot Stakes Betting was 8—1 Double Hackle, 2—1 Air Balloon, 8—1 Stanislaus and 4—1 Devizes.

ENGLISH CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Cricket results.—Surrey beat Yorkshire on first innings. Sutcliffe made 114 in Yorkshire first innings, Kent beat Essex by innings and 205 runs. For Kent Bickmore made 120, Seymour 139 and Hurst 110 Warwick beat Worcestershire by 225. Smith scored 115 in Warwicks second innings. Derbyshire beat Gloucestershire by 158 runs Hampshire beat Leicestershire on first innings. Mead made 105 and King of Leicestershire scored 132. Sussex beat Northants by innings and twelve runs. Watson scored 111 in Sussex first innings.

KING AND QUEEN ATTEND ASCOT RACES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The King and the Queen and their guests, after attending the Ascot Races witnessed an exhibition of film depicting the prince of Wales' tour in India.

CONDUCT OF LASCARS OF "EGYPT."

DEMAND FOR OPEN AND IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

SEAMEN'S MEETING AT KIDDERPORE.

The conduct of the Lascars of the ill-fated "Egypt" formed the principal subject matter of discussion at the meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union which was held at Bhukailash Madan, Kidderpore, on Sunday, (June 11) afternoon under the presidency of Mr. R. Braunfield (Bar-at-Law), President of the Union.

The President after referring to the services rendered by the Indian seamen during the war said that when he read about the allegations made against the Indian lascars on board the "Egypt" he felt ashamed of himself for being their president. He had heard that a Committee of Enquiry would soon sit in connection with the matter and he hoped that as the result of the enquiry the allegations would prove to be unfounded. On behalf of the Union he demanded that this Union should have a representative on that Committee.

Mr. Braunfield next referred to the report of the Indian Seamen's Recruitment Committee and said that he was glad that the recommendations of the Committee were favourable to them. The desire that the rokers might be done away with had been chieved.

Mr. M. Daud, the General Secretary, Mr. M. Daud, B. L., (Vakil), the Genesaid that allegations had been made that the lascars of the "Egypt" had used revolvers and knives to make room for themselves in the boats but it was known fact that the lascars were never allowed to carry any such weapons. During the war they had faced such and even greater dangers but were never accused of such unmanly conduct and opined that the allegations were totally baseless. He said that an Indian was best fitted to enquire into the conduct of Indian seamen and demanded with all the emphasis that he could command that a representative of this Union should be allowed to sit on the Committee proposed to be appointed to enquire into the allegations.

At this stage it was brought to the notice of the President that the saloon crew had combined together and contemplated going on strike demanding wages according to the Bombay scale.

The President advised the men not to resort to such a step as that would bring about a disaster both to them and to their Union individually and collectively. He exhorted the men not to be misguided ut to work through proper channels.

Mr. Daud also endorsed the same view and suggested that before they decided to take the last course they should communicate with the company. He appealed to those who were still non-members to enlist themselves in the Union.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following were among the resolutions passed.

"That having regard to the serious though conflicting allegations made against the Indian Seamen (in connection with the disaster of the s. s. "Egypt") who discharged their function during the great war with credit and bravery, this meeting demands an open and impartial enquiry as to the conduct of the crew of the "Egypt."

"That in view of the fact that a Committee is going to be appointed by the Home Government to investigate into the loss of the "Egypt" covering lascars' conduct, this meeting most respectfully urges the Secretary of State for India to allow a representative of Indian Seamen to sit on the Committee."

"That having regard to the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee, this meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union respectfully urges the Calcutta Liners Conference and the other Shippanies to come to a mutual understanding with the Union in order to make the first alternative of the Genoa proposal a success."

"That this meeting respectfully urges the Government of India to give effect to the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee and put a stop to the grave abuses at an early date and bring about necessary legislation by the next September legislature."

"That the Liners Conference and the Shipowners be written to by the Union for an increase of pay of the crew of the saloon, deck and engine departments, and that the Union do also write and tell that the question can be settled by a joint conference consisting of the shipowners organisation and Seamen's Union."

"That the purport of the resolution demanding representation of Indian Seamen on the Committee of Enquiry which will sit shortly to enquire in the conduct of the lascars of the s.s. "Egypt" be sent to the Secretary of State for India by cablegram."

Resolutions were also passed congratulating Mr. Surendra Nath Mullik, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union, on his new appointment as the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and thanking the members of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee for the services they had rendered in recognising the grievances of the Indian Seamen.—"The Servant."

M. HASRAT MOHANI'S TRIAL.

HEARING POSTPONED FOR A WEEK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is still in Sabarmati jail. The hearing of his case in the High Court has been postponed for about a week.

The first meeting of the Punjab Electricity Board was held at Simla on the 13th instant under the presidency of Hon'ble Lala Harkishan Lal. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab attended the meeting.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

10,000 MEN OUT.

CONGESTION IN CALCUTTA PORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Shipping in the Port of Calcutta, in which considerable congestion already exists owing to the continued strike of stevedores' labourers is threatened with further trouble owing to a strike of Indian seamen, including firemen and stewards, which broke out to-day on the question of wages. Although at Sunday's meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union the men accepted the advice of their leaders to defer action until the Companies had been communicated with, this morning they refused to sign for fresh agreements on any vessel unless the demand for increased wages was acceded to, claiming to be put on the same scale as the men engaged in Bombay enjoy.

The strikers assembled outside the shipping offices, but refused to sign on the old terms and after discussing the situation in small groups, returned to their homes. As a result of their action, all shipping in Calcutta is affected. Although during the morning the men became excited upon hearing a rumour that one of their members had been assaulted and the position for a moment appeared threatening, they were kept in hand by the officials of the Seamen's Union and excitement soon subsided and no disturbances have been reported. The number of men out is estimated at ten thousand.

SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT IN COLONIES.

UNDER SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Presiding over the dinner at the Corona Club at which distinguished colonial and official administrators were present, Mr Mackinnon Wood, the Under-Secretary fo the Colonies, urged the desirability of no arresting the schemes of development in th Colonies however essential the othe economies might be. He announced amid cheers that he had recommended to th Secretary of State that all future official of the Colonial Office be required to spend period of instruction at one time or other in the Colonies. He paid a glowing tribut to the services to the Empire rendered by the Prince of Wales visit's to the Dominion which had demonstrated that monarchy was not an effete institution.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES REJECTED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons the motion for reduction of estimates for the Cabine Secretariat was rejected by 205 to 111 vot after a brisk discussion in the course of which the maintenance of the Secretariat in peace time was criticised by Mr. Asquith and several supporters of the Government as extending the premier's control over th Foreign Office and other Departments. Mr Lloyd George emphasised that the Secretariat was only a communicating and record ing Department.

HEAVY RAIN IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Following several hours' heavy rain in the provinces which benefited crops a heavy shower occurred in London this afternoon. It was the first for several weeks but the experts forecast that the relief is only temporary.

SCOPE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

In addition to giving the Government power to control wireless stations in emergency, the Wireless Telegraphy Bill, which has been introduced into the House of Commons provides penalties for the generation of etheric waves for other purposes than wireless, and also for the broadcasting of indecent communications and the abuse of distress signals.

(Continued from Column 6.)

at that time?—£25,000 a year: I ought to say, perhaps, £40,000.

From what?—My interest in "John Bull," my commission on its progts, and my remuneration in connection with other journals for which I write; altogether I should think my income was £40,00; I had very little charge on it.

When the "John Bull" Company was transferred to Odhams, Ltd., he had £100,000 mostly in cash.

Counsel drew attention to the fact that on May 4, 1920, Mr. Bottomley made an affidavit that he would be several years before he was free from financial obligations, and that his income was about £11,000.

The court then adjourned.—"The Daily Chronicle."

BOTTOMLEY'S £40,000 A YEAR!

LIVELY INCIDENTS IN CROSS-EXAMINATION.

HIS LOANS TO THE CLUB.

When the trial of Horatio Bottomley, M.P., was resumed at the Old Bailey in London on May 23rd he again protested his innocence of the charges of fraudulent conversion. The chief points in his evidence says the "Daily Chronicle," were:—

Personal income around 1920, £40,000 a year.

£50,000 out of pocket in connection with the bond clubs.

Kept at one time £66,000 in his bedroom.

Withdrew £100,000 allotment letter to repay subscribers.

Withdrew £35,000 from Victory Bond Fund in order to have money in hand for repaying subscribers—not, as counsel suggested, for his own purposes.

In the case of the Victory Bond Club had refunded £384,957.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, who appeared for the prosecution, first cross-examined Mr. Bottomley respecting the Bigland libel suit. Bigland was acquitted, and witness said he was glad of it.

"Glad, said counsel. "That is, doubtless why you prosecuted him."

Mr. Bottomley said he believed the War Stock combination scheme could have been carried out.

The scheme was not carried out, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer took exception to it.

He did not call a meeting of subscribers to tell them of the scheme being abortive, but he sent them a circular.

Counsel asked for proof that defendant paid £12,000 to subscribers within a week of sending out the circular, and Mr. Bottomley read out a list of payments from a bank book.

Counsel: Do you suggest that, because you drew a cheque to each, that it was paid to subscribers?—I know it was.

Mr. Bottomley protested against being examined on items which were not included in the indictment, but Mr. Justice Salter ruled that counsel was quite in order.

As Mr. Bottomley continued to speak on this matter, counsel asked: "Have you finished?"

Mr. Bottomley: For the moment, but I shall have a great deal to say later on."

Mr. Bottomley said he paid a debt to Mr. Howard by giving him £10,000 War Bonds.

"Did you tell your subscribers that you had used £10,000 War Bonds in order to pay your own private debts?" asked counsel.

"It would have been an absolute lie if I had said so; they were my War Bonds, and no one else's", replied witness.

Counsel: War Bonds you paid for with their money?—With my own money on May 9.

LENT CLUB £20,000.

How did this War Stock Combination owe you £10,000?—I lent the club nearly £20,000, and I took War Bonds in payment.

Replying to Mr. Travers Humphreys, Mr. Bottomley said on the annulment of his bankruptcy the John Bull Trust and Investment Agency, Limited, had to be satisfied, in common with all other creditors. They were creditors for a large sum.

He handed over £11,000 War Bonds to the Official Receiver, telling him to take what was due and pay back the balance amounting to several thousand pounds.

Nobody had power to draw on the club accounts but himself.

HIS INCOME.

Arising out of a letter which Mr. Bottomley wrote to the Home Secretary with reference to the detention of letters addressed to the secretary of the Victory Bond Club, a further incident arose between witness and counsel.

"If you press me, Mr. Humphreys, I might give you an answer which will embarrass you and embarrass me," remarked Mr. Bottomley.

"Oh, don't mind embarrassing me," retorted counsel.

Mr. Bottomley: I had a conversation on the telephone with the Home Secretary. He said: "Write me as strong a letter as you can to justify me cancelling my warrant. If you write me such a letter I will withdraw my warrant." Members of Parliament have sometimes Parliamentary bargains which are not made the subject of fraudulent accusations.

"I will call Mr. Shortt to give evidence," Mr. Bottomley added.

Questioned in regard to the withdrawal from the Victory Bond Fund of £35,000, which counsel, suggested witness had used for his own purposes, Mr. Bottomley said that was untrue. It was necessary to have a fund in hand to avoid panic among the subscribers.

POLICE INQUIRIES.

Asked why he withdrew £25,000, Mr. Bottomley said because the police, acting under the instructions of the Treasury, were trying to seize the money and the bonds. They made mysterious inquiries daily as to who were the bankers and where was the stock.

Counsel: That is why you thought you would hide away £25,000?—I thought it vital.

It was not necessary to spend it after hiding it away?—I hope not.

Replying to the judge, Mr. Bottomley said he spent the money for the club, and he was entitled to deal with it as he liked.

£100,000 MOSTLY IN CASH.

The police had always been busy so far as he was concerned. They had always watched him ever since the clubs were opened.

Towards the end of 1920, Mr. Bottomley said his financial position was excellent.

Counsel: What was your personal income

(Continued in Column 5.)

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY.

A FLING AT N. C. O'S.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, June 13.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Servants of India Society commenced yesterday all members except those engaged in Malabar relief and Hon. Mr. Kelkar, Minister of Education, Central Provinces being present. In the absence of Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Devadhar, Vice-President, presided and the prominent associates who attended the Conference were Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Rao Bahadur Kale, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Mr. Kamat, M.L.A. and Hon. Mr. Kale. Mr. Devadhar having offered a hearty welcome to all those assembled in the Central Home, the senior members of the different branches narrated brief accounts of the activities, their respective branches undertook during the year.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, Mr. Devadhar mentioned the fact that during the year out of the six probationers admitted last year, four had been admitted as members and one permanent assistant had been promoted to membership so that the strength of the society had increased by five. He was also glad to observe that even in times of stress and storm through which the country was passing, not a single member had left the Society. The various calls made on the services of the members of the Society showed that its popularity was increasing. In this connection, he particularly mentioned Mr. Sastri's deputation to the Dominions and his own to Madras and Cochin in connection with the development of cooperative movement in those States. Referring to the non-cooperation movement, he said he was gratified to find that the wisdom of the Society's attitude had been justified. While they had full sympathy with the constructive programme of the Congress, they could not but be the uncompromising opponents of its mischievous and disruptive side. They had decided to accept and work the reforms as a first step and their representatives in different Councils were giving excellent accounts of themselves. Here also their wisdom was justified as was shown by the keen desire of a strong section of non-cooperators to enter Councils.

EXPORT OF INDIAN COAL.

WITHDRAWAL OF EXISTING EMBARGO URGED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 13.

The Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, urging the withdrawal of existing embargo on export of Indian coal to foreign ports. The letter states that the coal situation in India has been radically changed. The output has shown an appreciable upward movement and the supply of coal has been considerably increased by a heavy influx of foreign coal in the Indian market, indicating a definite improvement to the extent of two and a half millions. The state of position from the beginning of the current year has severely hit the despatches of collieries. This abnormal deterioration of wagon position affords strong ground why larger outlet should be provided to Indian coal by sea route than exists now. The restriction on export trade is only justified when there is a shortage of supply for home consumption. In the case of coal, not only is the slump in production passing out, but new sources of supply have been thrown open. The continuation of restriction on export will tend adversely to affect the output of Indian coal at a moment when the only means to economic and financial recovery of the country lies in increased production. Such a result would be regarded as particularly calamitous.

RAID ON "GANDHI STORES."

SEARCH FOR A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 14.

The "Gandhi Stores" at Triplicane and two houses were raided by the police in connection with a proscribed pamphlet entitled "Swarajya Geetham" written by Mr. G. Satyanarayana now undergoing imprisonment in Trichy jail, and a large number of copies of the pamphlet were seized by the police as a result of the searches.

THE ETHICS OF TRUE SATYAGRAHA

(Associated Press.)
AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Addressing students of the Gujarat Vidyapith this evening Mr. C. Rajgopalachariar said that the sacrifice of 25,000 persons including that of Mahatma Gandhi did not produce any effect on the Government as it was not pure and free from anger.

CABLE ITEMS.

Madrid.—In connexion with the British Government note recommending that straps should not be used to strengthen orange boxes from Spain on the ground that they are responsible for the spread of anthrax, the newspapers point out that the straps are not made of goat skin but specially-prepared oxhide from India.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick has been granted three months' holiday before proceeding to India to take up his new appointment.

Canon Thomas Alfred Chapman, Vicar of Bolton, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Colchester in succession to Bishop Whitcombe who has died.

Baroness Wentworth has been granted decree for the restitution of conjugal rights.

It is understood that the sale of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's shares is due to the desire to increase cash resources without issuing new capital. Managers of pool state that the current year's earnings distinctly exceed last year's.

CONGRESS WORK AT AGRA.

"KHADI INDISPENSABLE FOR SWARAJ."

(From our Correspondent.)
AGRA, June 14.

The Agra Congress Committee is making strenuous efforts to conduct the constructive programme and popularise khaddar. Babu Rajbahadur of Etah and Mr. Ram Singh of Balandshahr who were realeased after seving their term of imprisonment were conducted in a procession and a public meeting was held to congratulate them. Mr. V. J. Patel, who was staying here, delivered a very impressive and convincing speech exhorting the people to rise to the occasion and take to charkha and khadi. Messrs. Ram Singh and Chaubey Beheshwar Dayal told the people that khaddar is indispensable for Swaraj and they should respond to the call of their Motherland and their leaders. Next day Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj delievered speeches. Mr. Achariar showed the people their duty to their country and dwelt on the subject of civil disobedience. Sethji's speech was heard with wrapt attention and the audience showed their readiness to suffer for their Motherland. The speeches of the illustrious guests have done a great good to the cause of khadi and Agra seems to make fast strides in that direction. It is worth pointing out that all this work is being done while repression is in full swing. The Congress workers are displaying unique zeal in making the constructive programme a success.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

REPORT UNANIMOUS ON MAIN ISSUES

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 14.

The members of the Racial Distinctions Committee signed to-day their report which is understood to be practically unanimous on the main issues referred to it. The Committee was appointed in pursuance of the Assembly's resolutions which was moved by Mr. Samarth and desired the removal of racial distinctions contained in the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of the trial of Europeans and Indians.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND INJURY.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, June 14.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the City Magistrate of Karachi in the case of Nooran Shah, Mahomed Gulam, Haji Shidi and Gulu, who were undergoing trial for having assaulted and injured Khusha Khan. The complainant was asked by Nooran Shah to contribute towards the Khilafat fund and on his declining to do so was abused and struck with a sharp instrument by Mahomed Gulam and Haji Shidi at the instigation of Nooran Shah.

The Magistrate sentenced the latter to four months rigorous and a fine of one thousand rupees, and Mahomed Gulam and Haji Shidi to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, but acquitted the fourth accused Gulu.

An application for bail by Nooran Shah was filed and granted. A large number of the Pir's followers were present in the court.

ALLAHABAD BANK MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, June 14.

To-day in the Allahabad Bank Motor Dacoity Case, several witnesses previously examined were re-examined to enable Mr. Simson to cross examine them on behalf of Durga Prasad.

CHINA'S LESSON FOR INDIAN WOMEN

The sympathy and possibilities of mutual help between the women of China and those of India was the main theme of an interesting lecture by Miss Mohini Maya Das, of the Women's Society of Social Workers, in the Senate House, Calcutta, on Thursday last, Sree Maya Devi presiding.

Miss Dass said that the Chinese, both men and women, were deeply interested in India, partly because both countries were near neighbours and partly also because they were at present passing through somewhat similar experiences. She had been very favourably impressed by the Chinese in many respects, and she saw evidence that they were beginning to realise the vast potentialities of their country. Nothing could be more wonderful than the way the Chinese were facing the troubled political atmosphere of their country, and in this respect, they in India had much to learn from that rich and fertile land. Possibly the greatest bond between the two countries was the fact that Buddha went from India to China. The Chinese seemed to recognise and appreciate that fact.

In many respects the Chinese women were ahead of the Indian women particularly in freedom of movement and service. There were three women's colleges in China started by Christian missionaries, and these were doing immense good in educating Chinese women. It was, indeed, being recognised that, unless the men had the women's enlightened support in political matters the best could not be done for the country. She thought that if they in India would take a lesson from their Chinese neighbours they had just as great a future before them as China had.

Professor Ball, in thanking Miss Das, said there was a certain similarity between the thought and outlook of China and those of India.—"The Statesman."

NAVSARI NOTES.

THE WAYS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)
NAVSARI, June 6.

Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil has issued an explanatory note to a local newspaper stating therein that his Educational Institute has not been closed for good as is rumoured everywhere in the town, but that it has only been temporarily closed as the building is under repairs. It is a very queer explanation, looking to the notice issued to the teaching staff and the students. Remembering the extent to which the students will have to extent to which the students in their studies, it is quite incumbent upon Mr. Vakil anyhow to conduct the school in some other building till the repairs are completed.

On the 3rd instant the 'Orus' of Saiyad Sadat was held when thousands of pilgrims had come over to Navsari from various parts of India, especially from Kathiawar. The fair held on this occasion is the greatest in the year in Navsari but it is invariably marked by innumerable gambling-stalls of all sorts. It is a pity that such irreligious practices should be tolerated on such a highly religious occasion. The greater is the pity because all the gambling-stalls belonged to Mahomedans. Khaddar was very rare. It appeared as if the Mahomedans had not left off their liking for silks and velvet.

Efforts are being regularly made here to start a society named "Anjuman-e-Islahe-Badkaran" to persuade the Moslems not to touch liquor or toddy, which is prohibited by their religion. The drink evil has been very acute among the Mahomedans of this place and to remedy that the above Society is going to be started.

Our Municipality is really a curious institution! Cleaning and watering of roads is entirely neglected. Are we to understand that this work is not included among its duties? Of late several complaints have been made in the local Press against the wretched condition of roads, which are neither properly cleaned nor watered to keep down dust, which is at places ankle-deep. In this season dust has become not only a regular nuisance but a menace to public health as well. Just a fortnight back Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, during his sojourn here had called the Corporators to discuss about Municipal affairs. We do not know whether he was pleased with the work of the Municipality or displeased with it. It was all *Sub rosa*.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS

POLICE EXPENDITURE TO BE CURTAILED.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 13.

The Madras Legislative Council at its last budget meeting passed a resolution urging reduction of one lakh in the expenditure under police administration The Government have now after consultation with the Inspector-General of Police decided to reduce the allotment for plague police from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 5,000, to postpone till March next year, recruitment of additional men required for East Coast reserve, if events in the meanwhile do not make it necessary to bring this force upto the required strength, to postpone if feasible, till the same date recruitment of armed reserves for the Nilgiris and to reduce the number of acting Deputy Superintendents of Police for nine months. The savings effected thus will total nearly ninety-six thousand, but it is observed that they are in part contingent on the expectation that there will be no serious disturbance of peace during the year. If this expectation is not fulfilled, it will be necessary for Government to come before the Council with a demand for a supplementary grant in order to bring the figure upto one lakh. The Inspector-General is requested to report whether it is possible to close one or more police stations in the presidency without risk to maintenance of law and order.

BENGAL RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

ITS PERSONNEL AND SCOPE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 13.

H. E. the Governor in Council with the concurrence of Ministers has decided to appoint a committee to make recommendations for effecting all possible reductions in expenditure of the Government of Bengal. The commitee will be presided over by Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee and Mr. C. W. Rhodes, M. L. A., Mr. Surendranath Mullick, M.L.A., Rai Abinash Chandra Banerjee Bahadur, M.L.C., and Mr. H. E. Spry, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will be its members. The Committee will be given a free hand in all their enquiries, but recommendations on the following points will be welcomed:—(1) Could any of the functions of the local Government provided it is desirable be omitted or curtailed? (2) If in order to meet popular demands for larger expenditure on education, sanitation, agriculture and other similar purposes, it is decided to undertake a greater expansion of activities of the Government than hitherto done, would it be desirable to relieve provincial revenues by devolving financial powers and responsibilities on local bodies.

It will be open to the Committee to indicate economies which might be effected by particular policies, but decision as to action must on such recommendations rest with the local Government.

The Committee will meet in Calcutta early in July and it is hoped that their report will be submitted before the end of the year.

Official and Personal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will made a speech on the 21st instant at the Guildhall, London, dealing largely with his Indian tour.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN TRAVANCORE.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY URGED

(From our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, June 13.

The Trimandrum correspondent of the "Malabar Herald" sends the following account to that paper. It is an open secret that official corruption in one form or other is rampant in every department of the State. The newspapers in and outside the country have often been directing the attention of the Government to the existence of this canker but the Government for several reasons have been quite apathetic in the matter. Encouraged at this attitude of the Government the unscrupulous among the State officers practise corruption as a fine art. The lower ranks of the several departments are the worst sinners but some of the heads of departments may also be said to have been affected by the contagion. I do not know whether there is any truth in the public talk regarding some defalcations in connection with the rice control. Certain accusations are now levelled against the late Conservator. If heads of departments are to be avaricious to a mass money by illegal means over and above the handsome emoluments they enjoy, the case of the subordinate officers need not be told. The Punjab Government appointed a Committee to enquiry into the extent of official corruption within the province and to suggest remedial measures. The members of the Committee were unanimous in their opinion as to the existence of a systematic practice of corruption in all the departments. While accepting the findings of the Commission the Government puts the whole blame on the public. Whatever that le Travancore would afford ample scope for such an enquiry and let us hope that the Government of Mr. T. Raghaviah who have appointed a number of Committees for various purposes would lose no time to constitute a Commission to ascertain the extent of corruption and to suggest precautionary measures.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

RECONNAISANCE PARTY'S PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)
Rongbuk Glacier Base Camp,
May 14.

The Mount Everest Expedition is now engaged in pushing its camps up East Rongbuk Glacier, at the head of which lies Chang La or north col, a point on the main ridge leading to the summit of the Mount Everest which was reached by the last year's expedition and from which the best line of attacking the Everest became visible. The reconnaissance party consisting of Colonel Strutt, Major Morshead, Major Norton, and Dr. Longstaff pushed up the whole length of East Rongbuk Glacier and joined the route taken by last year's party from the east previous to setting out for reconnaissance. The stone huts had been built at the mouth of East Rongbuk Glacier and a store depot established there. Owing to the exertions of the reconnaissance party we have now been able to establish two further camps one at a height of 19,360 feet and a still more advanced one directly under north col at a height of 21,000 feet. The transport difficulties have been rather acute lately owing to a considerable number of the Tibetan coolies, on whom the expedition was depending for assistance, having decamped. All the hands of the expedition have, therefore, to be employed working at their very hardest to enable us to tackle the proposition in front of us. This has not been made easier by a curious epidemic of mild form of influenza cold which has invaded the camp. However, as I write, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Somervell are probably already making from camp No. 3, their first attempt to reach the north col and to cut a route up the steep ice slopes which lead to it so that in a few days we may hope to move a light camp up to the north col itself to a height of a little over 23,060 feet and it is from this camp, when fully provisioned, that attempts on the Everest will be made. In my next letter I hope to describe a successful establishment of this camp and perhaps also the first reconnaissance of the route leading to the top of the Everest itself.

RICE THEFTS IN BURMA.

3 ARRESTS MADE

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, June 13.

Inspector H. Smith, of the Rangoon River Police, who has been under suspension since May 13th in connection with the recent systematic rice thefts on the river, was arrested to-day, as also were F. Stevens, Inspector of Foreshore, employed by the Port Commissioners. They were placed before the Additional Magistrate and the hearing was adjourned, bail being refused.

Six Indians are being charged with conspiring to deal in stolen rice.

PROTEST AGAINST GOING INTO COUNCIL

(From a Correspondent.)
ELLICHPUR, June 13.

In a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Vithal Jaikrishna Kolheker yesterday evening, Ellichpur public passed unanimously a resolution expressing full faith in the non-violent non-cooperation programme and strongly condemning the resolution about going into Council passed by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee at Yeotmal. The proceedings of the meeting ended with impressive speeches on the present political salvation by Pandits Kalicharan Sharma and Shrimati Bhagyawatibai of Asahyoga Ashrama, Nagpur. The public heard interestedly in spite of rain.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

APPRECIATION FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The fifteenth meeting of the Advisory Board of the School of Chemical Technology, Calcutta, was held at the rooms of the School at 127-A, Bowbazar Street on Tuesday evening, Raja Manindra Chandra Sinha, of Paikpara Raj presiding.

The honorary Secretary having placed before the meeting articles and letters in appreciation of the work carried on at the School, it was resolved to send a suitable letter of thanks to the persons concerned.

It was noted with gratification that the institution was the first to introduce into India the western method of vacation classes as a part of educational curriculum and it was noticed that among those attending the vacation classes at the Calcutta School, there was a Chinese gentleman assiduously pursuing a course in soap-making. The progress of manufacturing work at the school, particularly form indigenous Indian drugs, was keenly watched and in view of the very appreciative remarks made by the "Indian and Eastern Druggist," London, the Board ventured to hope that the Indian public would cordially reciprocate the good English spirit of the London journal by extending to the school their unstinted co-operation an taking full advantage of the unique facilities offered by the school at its Bow bazar headquarters and at the laboratorie of St. Paul's College, Calcutta.

CHEAPER TRAVEL FOR THE BLIND.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Interesting facts on railway facilities for blind persons are given in a report which has just been received by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

At the request of the French National Office for the Industrial Assistance of the Blind, the Director of the International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas, forwarded to the General Communications an Transit Conference at Barcelona sugges tions that blind workers, of whom there are stated to be more than a million, should to allowed to travel, accompanied by their guides, on payment of a single fare for the two persons, and that this should be sanctioned by recognition as an international principles (by the adoption of a formal card or pass which would be uniform for all countries.)

This request was studied by a Committe of the Conference which sent out a series of questions to the Goverments of the world asking information on regulations regardin railway travel at present in force in connection with those blinded through war through other causes. The report mentioned above is a summary of these replies and the following extracts are taken from it:—

In South Africa those blinded through war are able to travel free on the State Railways with a pass from the authorities, and their guides may travel at half fare.

In Belgium those blinded through war and their guides may travel at half fare on production at the booking office of an identity card issued by the Department of National Defence. The question of making reductions to other blinded people is under consideration.

In France, those blinded through war and their guides travel at a rate a quarter less than the ordinary fare, while the blinded worker who is travelling in the course of his employment and proves that he has not sufficient means is allowed to travel with his guide for the payment of one fare.

In Norway, during the summer holidays, children at industrial school for the blind and their guides are allowed a reduction of three-quarters of the fare.

In Australia those blinded through war and their guides travel free in the different States of the Commonwealth, while conditions vary from State to State with regard to other causes of blindness, but, for the most part, they travel free.

PRINCE'S INDIAN VISIT.

SPECIAL HONOURS LIST TO BE ISSUED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 13.

It is understood that a special Gazette of honours will be issued in London on the 23rd or 24th in connection with the Prince's visit to India.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN MALABAR

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 13.

The "Madras Mail" states that Government of Madras have placed order for seven sets of wireless for use in the rebel area in Malabar. They will be installed one at Malappuram and the other six at various posts where the Auxiliary forces are to be located.

With regard to the scientific mission now being organ sod by nations to make exact observations of next September's Solar Eclipse to prove the correctness or otherwise of Professor Einstein's theory of relativity that space is curved and that light would prove to be bent as it passed the sun's sphere of influence, a point on the coast about 200 miles south of Broome centre of the Australian Pearl fisheries has been selected by American party and it is here, as at present arranged that the Indian mission will be located. The Indian party of scientists consists of Mr. J. Evershed, F.R.S., Director of Kodaikanal and Madras observatories, Mrs. Evershed and Professor Mclean, Professor of Mathematics of Wilson College, Bombay.

"SLAVES BY CONVENTION."

A TOPICAL DRAMA.

One cannot serve both Mammon and his country and those who pretend to serve both are not real servants of India, but of Mammon. This is a lesson that requires to be hammered into the minds of all Indians and Mr. B. V. Varerker, a rising young Marathi dramatist has well brought home this truth. "Satteche Gulam" is translated as "Slaves by Right;" it could as well be translated as "Slaves by Convention." Mr. Varerker has a *penchent* for writing topical plays. "Satteche Gulam" is an intensely topical drama, appropriate to the times, and very patriotic. It is full of delightful dialogues which hit all round. It is topical in this way. Since Mahatma Gandhi has gone to jail, some of the pleaders who had non-cooperated are trooping back to law courts, for one reason or another—some ostensibly because the N.C.O's have "failed" in winning Swaraj and others because they say they cannot idle away their time at home doing nothing, (while the country is crying for more and more workers every day.)—and in one portion of the country particularly where the standard of revolt has been unfurled against the very basic principles of Non-co-Operation, this exodus of lawyers has been growing intense. Mr. Varerker has depicted for us some of the unclean methods of "law and justice" (which are generally lumped together) in this country. He depicts for us the type of a lawyer-politician now fast vanishing from this country, particularly from the Nationalist camp, although he is still going "strong" in the Co-Operators' camp, who devotes his leisure time to making glib speeches and earning cheap notoriety—with an eye however, to the main chance. At a time like the present, it was in the fitness of things that "Satteche Gulam" should be written by Mr. Varerker and staged by the well-known operatic company, the Lalitakaladarsha Natak Mandali.

The plot of the play is simple. Nalini suddenly inherits a fortune from her father's friends, who, instead of giving it to all his sons, gives it to his eldest son, who has run away from home and has not been heard of. The Will stated that if he could not to be found the money was to go to his widow or in the alternative to Nalini. That is how Nalini comes into a large fortune. Keropant, an unscrupulous lawyer, who is supposed to be the trusted friend of both the disinherited sons and Nalini, tries to get possession of the fortune by winning Nalini and ruins Heramba and other disappointed sons by advising them to resort to law. Vaikuntha, one of the disinherited sons, is a law graduate, but is a non-co-operator and under a cynical and whimsical exterior possesses an astute and cool head and kind heart. He, however, fails all the attempts of Keropant—the pleader, who votes his spare hours, after shovelling in as much money as he can from his clients by all possible means, to the country's service—which means, in other words, his own service, as by getting more and more popular he gets more briefs—and saves Nalini as well as the fortune from her clutches. Vaikuntha is the very antithesis of Keropant—one is the picture of a co-operator lawyer dressed in English costume, suave and cunning, the other whimsical, simple in his tastes, and downright whenever necessary. In the end Vaikuntha marries Nalini and even Keropant becomes convinced of the need of simplicity and honesty in life. Some piquancy is added to the play by the introduction of another lawyer, Martandrao, who has a perfect mania for marrying young girls, while the latter have a weakness for dying one after another. A succession of young girls is brought on the stage all victims of this maniac. This is the groundwork of the play and the fascinating superstructure is built by Mr. Varerker with a great deal of ingenuity. It is a play which one should see in these time, particularly by doubting Thomases.

The staging of the play leaves little to be desired. Mr. Pendharker surpasses himself. His Vaikuntha is delightful.—a delightful vagabond with a purpose in life and yet all the while good humoured. Mr. Chaphekar and Mr. Phatak are also at their best in their respective roles. It is very difficult to pick out every actor and give his good points. On the whole the Lalitakaladarsha Mandali have done justice not only to the motive of the play, but have shown themselves at their best. From beginning to end there are very few dull moments in the play and it is a delightful comedy.

One thing, however, needs to be mentioned, although it has been mentioned before. No doubt that execrable thing, the harmonium, has come to stay; but admitting that it is an evil to be got rid of as quickly as possible, it is the duty of all and particularly of an opera company which stands in the very front rank of Marathi companies, to get rid of the instrument as soon as possible. The Gandharva Natak Mandali have succeeded in doing it, and they require to be congratulated on their courage. The harmonium is mostly there not to aid the singer, but to drown his voice. But when there are good singers available, as the Lalitakala undoubtedly have, the harmonium is a discordant accompaniment, and as such must be done away with.

One word more. It is delightful to see the innovation now introduced in the staging of this drama. There is perfect simplicity now, in place of the barbaric splendour formerly seen in the stage scenery. There are no gaudy walls, or gaudy furniture. Most of the cloth used in the curtains, we understand, is Khaddar. This, by itself, is a great gain.

BOMBAY-MADRAS MAIL DERAILED

(Associated Press.)
SECUNDDERABAD, June 14.

The down Bombay-Madras mail to Hyderabad met with an accident yesterday afternoon at Malkher road, 16 miles from Wadi Junction, the engine being derailed after colliding with a trolley. A breakdown special was despatched from here in the evening and the English and other mails were transhipped. No one was injured. The line is expected to be cleared at 6 in the evening to-day.

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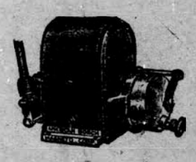

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SOME SHAWISMS.

HOW G. B, S ENTERTAINED SWINDLERS UNAWARES.

In the course of a characteristic preface to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's "English Prisons Under Local Government," published by Messrs. Longmans Breen, 15s. net Mr. Bernard Shaw gives some personal experiences of being robbed and swindled. In one instance, he writes:—

A man stole £500 from me by a trick. He speculated on my character with subtlety and success: and yet he ran risk of detection which no quite sensible man would have ventured on. It was assumed that I would resort to the police. I asked why. The answer was that he should be punished to deter others from similar crimes.

I naturally said: "You have been punishing people cruelly for more than a century for this kind of fraud; and the result is that I am robbed of £500. Evidently your deterrence does not deter.

I could earn £500 by useful work in the time it would take me to prosecute this man vindictively and worse than uselessly. So I wish him joy of his booty, and invite him to swindle me again if he can"

THE BEST OVERCOAT.

Some time after the operation recorded an uninvited guest came to a luncheon party in Mr. Shaw's house.

He (or she) got away with an overcoat and a pocketful of my wife's best table silver. But instead of selecting my overcoat he took the best overcoat, which was that of one of my guests. My guest was insured against theft; the insurance company had to buy him a new overcoat, and the matter thus passed out of my hands into those of the police.

But the result, so far as the thief was concerned, was the same. He was not captured; and he had the social satisfaction of providing employment for others in converting into strongly fortified obstacle the flimsy gate through which he had effected an entrance, thereby giving my flat the appearance of a private madhouse.

On another occasion a drunken woman obtained admission to Mr. Shaw by presenting an authentic letter from a soft-hearted member of the House of Lords.

I had no guests at the moment' and as she, too, wanted an overcoat, she took mine, and actually inervived me with it most perfunctorily concealed under her jacket. When I called her attention to it she handed it back to me begged me to shake hands with her, and went her way.

AN ABBEY OFFENDER.

In dealing with offenders of the second class, Mr. Shaw says you cannot kill or cage them, and yet if prisons are made reasonably happy places they would speedily be over-crowed. Which reminds him of the Westminister Abbey verger who charged a French gentleman with brawling in church.

The magistrate, inquiring what, exactly, the foreigner had done, was told that he had knelt in prayer. "But," said the magistrate, "is not that what a church is for?" The verger was scandalised. "If we alloyed that" he said. "we should have people praying all over the place."

CHILDREN MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

ALLAHABAD JUDGE'S WARNING.

"The unfortunate practice which seems to be going on unchecked of allowing little children to go about wearing ornaments and thereby courting disaster" was commented on by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ryves in the Allahabad High Court, when confirming a sentence of death passed on Abdul Sattar, by the Sessions Judge of Bijnor for murdering his cousin, a little child aged four or five, for the sake of her ornaments.

Their lordships said: This is a case of importance, and the Press in this Province could do a considerable public service by giving it publicity and by endeavouring to induce parents to abandon the practice of putting ornaments on children of tender years. Mr. Lalit Mohan Banerji has informed us that within the last three months there have been, in the United Provinces alone, some ten cases in which children have been murdered for the ornaments worn by them, some of the ornaments being as little in value as Rs. 4. One understands the pride and affection which induces parents to beautify their children, but when those children are allowed to run free and unguarded in the public streets, the parents are inviting disaster—a repetition of cases such as this.

At about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20 of this year, a little child of four or five years of age, by name Musammat Hanifa, was playing near her house in the town of Nagina. She was brightly dressed, and unfortunately she was wearing ornaments of the value of about Rs. 27. She had a cousin named Abdul Sattar. He is the accused in this case, and a man of some 22 years of age. The little girl, knowing Abdul Sattar, raised no objection to his taking her in his arms and carrying her away. As it happened, he was seen to be carrying her by two witnesses, and when Matlab Husain, the father, missed his little girl and began to make enquiries, he soon learnt that she had last been seen in the arms of Abdul Sattar. He went to Abdul Sattar and after certain enquiries in the presence of these people who had seen the child with him, Abdul Sattar confessed. He showed them where the ornaments were buried, and he took them to the bank of the canal distributory and pointed out approximately the place at which he had thrown the living child into the water.—"The Statesman."

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